













# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Hope From La Palma

The first achievement of Monday's meeting at La Palma was that Salvadorans interrupted a bloody civil war and conducted their first known peace talks in five years. For that, credit must go to the evident longing for peace among the Salvadoran people, a certain shared perception of the fatigue-confidence index at the leadership level, and President José Napoleón Duarte's shrewdness in broaching the idea of talks in a way the guerrillas could not refuse, the hard right could not stop and his nervous American patrons could not delay.

The second achievement was that the principals physically survived the day. This was an outcome as unlikely as Boy Scouts provided some of the security — as it was essential. It was agreed that a joint commission will study the very different agendas raised at La Palma, and the two sides will resume talks in November. Although a cease-fire was not arranged, nothing would help the talks more. A cease-fire should include, of course, a ban on attacks on economic targets in government areas and on peasant villages in insurgent areas.

Mr. Duarte's approach is serious. He will not "share power" without elections; nor should he be expected to. But elections for the national assembly and for all the mayors' posts are coming up next March. Mr. Duarte offers a negotiating framework in which the left can address its top priority, the disposition of military power, while preparing to take part in

those elections. It is clever and it is fair. One assumes he wants to peel off the opposition's "moderates." One assumes the left wants to weaken him in any way possible. But let everyone keep his eye on the main chance: elections in five months, with security for all.

Meanwhile, as hope glimmers in El Salvador, it dims in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas, having finally seemed near to agreeing with the democratic opposition on election terms, backed off. What slight chance may remain to divert armed struggle into a political process now rests with, yes, Fidel Castro. He has just received a top Sandinist and may be considering whether to underline the Cuban view that, if the Sandinistas miss the political train, they will have to face Ronald Reagan's wrath alone.

Before it left town, the U.S. Congress suspended until March a decision on continuing funds for the Nicaraguan "contras." The idea, a good one, was to force a good-faith gesture upon a reluctant Reagan administration at a moment when the Sandinists were planning their own elections on Nov. 4. But more needs to be done, and fast. In her debate with Vice President George Bush, Representative Geraldine Ferraro left a certain impression that her party does not think it important for the Nicaraguan democratic opposition led by Arturo José Cruz to contest the Nov. 4 vote. The Democrats should remove all doubt on this.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Costly Debt Game

The U.S. Treasury will borrow more money in the next four weeks than ever before in so short a time. Therefore it will almost surely pay higher interest rates than it might have. The pile-up occurred because Congress delayed the raising of the debt limit, and enjoyed the game so much it just kept on playing into extra innings. Politicians won. Every taxpayer lost.

The rules of this sport are written, of all places, in the Constitution. Article I, Section 8 says Congress shall have the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States."

For 150 years individual laws authorized every bond issue. In World War I, efficiency dictated an overall ceiling, allowing the Treasury to borrow anytime up to a specified limit. Since World War II, that ceiling has become a costly political tool, allowing legislators to pose as economists even when they themselves approved every expenditure. Republicans play the game as often as Democrats, when they think they can embarrass the other party; this

year Senate Democrats led the posturing to try to embarrass President Reagan.

Their charade showed how the debt "limit" maneuvering can actually increase the debt. Congress's delay in raising the limit to \$1.82 trillion forced the Treasury to postpone essential borrowing and to rush now to borrow the extraordinary sum of \$42 billion in four weeks.

Just as interest rates seemed to be falling, this government bidding for so much money will again put upward pressure on them. Even a fraction of a percentage point more in interest on a 20-year bond can cost hundreds of millions of dollars — which will have to be borrowed and added to the debt.

The debt limit game is only a nuisance compared with the menace of federal deficits. But it incurs an utterly unnecessary cost. Congress could vote once for a floating ceiling, forever higher than the debt itself. That would be a fiction, of course, but so is the ceiling that annually invites these tortured games.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'Cop-Out' on Genocide?

The U.S. Senate did not get to the genocide treaty after all. The treaty has been before that body for 36 years, since President Harry Truman asked senators to consent to ratification. The treaty was buried in committee for long stretches of time, but this year there was real hope. President Reagan, after three years of silence, issued a strong endorsement, and the treaty was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee without a single dissent.

In the end, it wound up on the long list of important matters the Senate did not reach. The victory goes to those few members whose numbers are insufficient to block a ratification vote but who can tie up the Senate in procedural knots to prevent any vote at all.

Instead of a vote on the treaty, the leadership offered a resolution that expresses Senate support "for the principles embodied in the convention..." and declares its intention to act expeditiously thereon in the first session of the

99th Congress. Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, who has supported ratification for years, sought assurances that the resolution was not "a measly-mouthed cop-out" unworthy of the Senate.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee promised early hearings next year and fast floor action, but this cannot bind a future Congress. Nor can minority members set the agenda for a committee that might be chaired next year by one of the treaty's few opponents, Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

Thursday's 87-2 vote for the resolution is the best the Senate could do. It reaffirms the conviction of treaty supporters that there is a large majority who would vote for ratification, given the chance. We will learn in January whether legislators will live up to this expression of intent by considering the treaty without being intimidated by a wrongheaded minority.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### In El Salvador, No Sudden Peace

José Napoleón Duarte's good will, skill and courage are known. His record as El Salvador's leader is largely favorable. But while he has brought the military and the extreme right under control he has not yet broken their back.

In Venezuela and in Colombia, leftist guerrillas have been reintegrated into society through cease-fires and negotiation. But the Salvadoran guerrillas, so close to making real gains, may be reluctant to lay down their arms. The deterioration of El Salvador's economy could provide another reason for the guerrillas to continue their fight.

When war has become a routine, peace is seen as something more than a novel. It is this kind of tenaciousness that surrounded the meeting between the Salvadorans. There is a glimmer of hope, but it is a fragile one.

— Gérard Duguy in *Libération* (Paris).

### After the Brighton Bombing

[The Irish prime minister,] Garret FitzGerald, said the British and Irish people would be more than ever united against Irish Republican Army terrorism. Whether that was a rhetorical flourish or a prediction about what will happen in the politics of Northern Ireland must be a searching question in coming weeks. Just as there is a politics of the last atrocity so there is a tendency for the last atrocity to interrupt politics altogether.

Politics cannot be carried on, however, if they are based only on the worst assumptions. If we don't support that the Irish question will be amenable to reason, we can't make any suppositions whatever. But if Mrs. Thatcher were to act with half the resolution she showed Friday she might then make her contribution to the long-term diminution of the carnage.

— The Guardian (London).



## The Powerful Rich: A Third World Novelty

By Kai Bird and Max Holland

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Soon after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in October 1981, Cairo moviegoers were titillated by a film about a business tycoon who used political connections to keep his son from going to prison for recklessly injuring a woman in a traffic accident. In a tasteless finale, the tycoon was gunned down in circumstances resembling Mr. Sadat's murder.

Authorities ordered the movie withdrawn after several weeks. But the fact that it ran as long as it did had foreign diplomats, Egyptian officials and businessmen speculating that the film was some kind of message warning to Osman Ahmed Osman, Egypt's richest and most influential private citizen.

Mr. Osman does not, to anyone's knowledge, have a son who injured a woman in a traffic accident. But he was a Sadat intimate and his vast commercial empire had become a highly visible symbol of the great personal wealth that a few accumulated during the late leader's rule.

Creator of a business empire of 60 companies throughout the Middle East, employer of more than 100,000 and friend to Egyptian presidents, Mr. Osman recently came through a government crackdown on Sadat-era corruption and influence-peddling unscathed. Not only is he on good terms with President Hosni Mubarak's government but he has strengthened his ties to the major opposition party and the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood.

Mr. Osman's status in Egypt has significance that goes beyond his country. At 66 he is a prototype of a new Third World class: the fabulously wealthy entrepreneur.

In Egypt, billboards everywhere proclaim, "Built by the Arab Contractors Company," and below, in large letters, "Osman Ahmed Osman." A nephew and associate, Ismail Osman, who consented to an interview in place of his uncle, says that the companies founded by the elder Osman have assets of between \$1.5 billion and \$1.6 billion.

This wealth is a phenomenon with political as well as economic importance. It gives opponents of regimes with close ties to such people convenient targets. The exorbitant wealth of a small elite played a role in the downfall of the shah of Iran and of President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, and it is a factor in the current opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines.

Yet individuals such as Mr. Osman play a crucial role in developing societies. They can get things done. They have the capital — and the connections. Often the best young engineers and technocrats work for them. Too often they seem to be the only men capable of cutting through the slug-

gish bureaucracy and bringing a project to fruition.

Visit the Philippines, Nigeria, Brazil, Indonesia, India, even avowedly socialist countries such as Syria, and invariably there is one man (or perhaps two or three) who has accumulated immense wealth.

In the Philippines there is Eduardo Cojuangco, the "coconut king," owner of the San Miguel beer fortune. In Thailand is Chin Sophonpanich, co-founder and present chairman of Bangkok Bank, the largest bank in Southeast Asia.

Abdul Aziz Sy, in Senegal, controls tens of millions of dollars through real estate, trading and cement manufacture. Brazil has Abilio Don Santos Diniz, director of Latin America's largest supermarket chain, which last year had sales of more than \$1.2 billion. In India, the Birlas and Tatas control even larger fortunes. Both families are said to be worth billions

of dollars, with holdings in textiles, autos, steel and commercial airlines. Consumption is often conspicuous. At the New Delhi wedding of a member of the Birla family (owner of the Ambassador automobile company) several years ago, the bride was covered with diamonds.

In the pantheon of Third World moguls, Mr. Osman is one of the most fascinating. A medium-sized, balding man who often wears plain brown suits and is driven around Cairo in a dusty green Peugeot, he is remarkably unpretentious. With Americans, for whom he shows a particular liking, he exudes an almost Reaganesque geniality. A lover of sports, he fields his own national soccer team and is seen at soccer matches with President Mubarak.

Mr. Osman's family came from a small town in northern Sinai but settled in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia. From what is known, the Os-

mans were small-town traders. Mr. Osman has the leathery, rough hands of a working man.

After earning a degree in engineering from Cairo University in 1940 he wasted little time becoming an independent businessman. He boasts that his first contract was to build a friend's garage at a profit of \$33.60. By 1949 he had put together enough capital to found Arab Contractors Co. The firm grew slowly at first, building private homes and only gradually winning government road-building contracts.

In the mid-1950s, when President Nasser announced that he intended to build the Aswan High Dam, Mr. Osman submitted a bid to do the earth-moving for the huge project entirely on his own. Competing against several major foreign firms, Arab Contractors Co. underbid everyone. It was Mr. Osman's major break.

The writers, who co-author a monthly column on international affairs for *The Nation*, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## ... And a Cause for Concern in America

By Lester C. Thurow

NEW YORK — At a trivial level, it is almost impossible not to be interested in Forbes magazine's annual list of America's 400 wealthiest individuals, minimum net worth \$150 million, and 82 wealthiest families, minimum net worth \$200 million. One reads their biographies as if hoping to find the elixir needed to join the list. While the elixir — a rich father — is to be found (all the families and 241 of the 400 individuals inherited all or a major part of their fortunes), it does not help most of us to point this out to our fathers.

America is still the land of economic opportunity. There are 159 self-made individuals and one is only 29 years old. Yet the list also reveals a troubling concentration of wealth.

The combined net worth of Forbes's 482 individuals and families is at least \$166 billion in business investment assets. The influence of one's wealth, however, is not limited to one's net worth. Funds can be borrowed to expand that influence. Let us assume, conservatively, that the average person on the Forbes list has borrowed an amount, or controls a family foundation with assets, equal to his or her net worth.

In most investment situations one need not own 100 percent of a company's equity to control it. While the founders of large manufacturing firms will own large equity stakes, the old wealth will control firms with small fractions of total equity.

For instance, the Pew family (net worth \$350 million) owns 6 percent of Sun, the oil company, but controls seven family foundations (\$1.8 billion in assets not counted by Forbes) that vote another 25 percent of the equity. Now make another very conservative assumption that on average it takes a 15-percent equity stake to have effective control.

Put these assumptions together and the \$166 billion in business net worth held by Forbes's 482 individuals and families leads to control over \$2.2 trillion in business assets — about 40 percent of all fixed nonresidential private capital in the United States. Why should this be of concern? Standard economics, after all, assumes that people accumulate wealth solely to provide future consumption privileges for themselves and their children.

But the standard assumption is incorrect. Future consumption is not the motive that leads to large accumulations of wealth. If the 12 billionaires on the Forbes list were to treat their wealth as an annuity to be consumed before death, they would have to spend \$630,000 a day for the rest of their lives.

Great wealth is accumulated to acquire economic power. Wealth makes you an economic mover and shaker; projects will happen, or not happen, depending upon your decisions. It

allows you to influence the political process and remodel society. Perhaps this explains why some people try to persuade Forbes that they are wealthy enough to merit inclusion.

Economic power is a source of social concern because power entails the ability to order others about. With great inequalities in the distribution of economic power, it is hard to maintain the equality of influence that is the backbone of democracy.

The distribution of American wealth was last measured officially in 1962. At that time the bottom 25 percent of the population had no net worth, the top 19 percent had 76 percent of total net worth and the middle 56 percent had 24 percent of total net worth. The distribution of wealth probably has become less unequal since 1962, mostly because home values have risen far more rapidly than the value of corporate securities. If one is concerned about economic power, however, it is a mistake to include home values — they are not a source of wealth that can be used to control others.

To say that great wealth controls much of business America is not an exaggeration. To say whether this is good or bad goes far beyond a simple listing of the very rich. But it is a topic that merits more public discussion.

The writer, a professor of management and economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributed this view to *The New York Times*.

## For a Sharper Foreign-Policy Debate

By Flora Lewis

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont — Vermont's Republican governor, Richard A. Snelling, does not consider himself a foreign policy expert. He is a busy former blocking back on the Harvard football team, a successful businessman who has traveled widely, and a confident, articulate speaker.

So when he came to talk to the Institute for East-West Security Studies at Middlebury College about basic American views last weekend, the visitors listened intently. Nearly half were American specialists. The rest were experts and officials from both Eastern and Western Europe.

The toughest part about Mr. Snelling's message was his assurance that it will make very little difference to U.S. foreign policy who wins the presidential election. This was crucial, because a major complaint from foreigners is that U.S. policy has become unpredictable, with wide zig-zags and zags from one administration to the next.

The governor pointed out that political campaigns necessarily try to emphasize the differences between the ins and the outs. But he argued that there is a wide consensus in the country on foreign policy, and that this little will change.

The central element, Mr. Snelling said, is that the United States will pursue its national interests. He said there was no strong American pressure to negotiate arms control with the Russians, but that if Moscow sought accords, the United States would match its efforts.

There will be continued pressure on allies to contribute more to Western defense, he said. There will be consistent application of the Monroe Doctrine. But, he added, Americans are aware of the misery of billions of people in the world and of their own stake in fighting it. And all this applies to a possible Democratic administration as well as to Republicans, he concluded.

It is probably true as far as it goes. The trouble with the foreign policy debate is that it does not address the questions for decision. Building consensus that "they can't rush us around any more" and that "the U.S. is standing tall" is not difficult. Of course the nation will not abandon its vital interests.

Who are "they"? Who are "us"? What is "pushing around" and what is "tall"? How are national interests assessed?

It is good to renew an underlying sense of cohesion about America's purpose and of confidence in its ability to deal wisely and responsibly with cobelligerents on this globe. But the decisions that have to be taken by presidents and their many advisers in foreign policy are not about how the country feels. They are about defining the national interest, and it is seldom as self-evident as the oratory suggests.

The task of leadership is to explain what is involved and to build enlightened support.

For example, what does the

Monroe Doctrine mean now? For President James Monroe, it meant warning the imperial European powers not to expand their holdings in the Americas. But it was not always applied. The United States did not intervene when Napoleon III of France set up a short-lived puppet empire in Mexico.

It does make a difference if the doctrine now means the United States will intervene to prevent the existence of any but friendly governments in the hemisphere, or to prevent hemisphere countries from serving hostile nations outside.

Clearly, the United States is determined not to lose an arms race with the Russians. But what does it mean to say it seeks to hold back? Congress has postponed further tests of anti-satellite weapons until March, when three would be permitted. This in effect provides a temporary moratorium that should meet Soviet conditions for starting talks on space arms, but it did not come as a White House initiative.

There is a leadership gap here.

There is to be one more debate between presidential candidates, on foreign policy. It should not get stuck on details that might preempt future decisions in a vacuum of unforeseeable circumstance.

But neither should it gloss over the real issues of where the United States sees its interest to be in conflict with other states and where it seeks common endeavor. Better guidelines are needed, both for the electorate and for foreigners.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### South Africa's Victims

Regarding the report "Baby Killed in Violence Outside Johannesburg" (Oct. 13) by Alan Cowell:

It should be shocking enough to say that the racist policies of South Africa result in the deaths of children, regardless of their race. Whether it is one child who dies in a stone-throwing incident or another who dies in a shower of rubber bullets, the frightening fact is that apartheid is claiming the lives of the most innocent South Africans, the children.

JEROME KEMP, Paris.

### Sharing the Pain in Israel

Regarding the opinion column "Per's Job Is Not in Washington" (Oct. 10) by William Safire:

In Israel, there is a qualitative difference between what should be done and what can be done. That the present inflation and coming recession should "be felt by all" is a political impossibility. When it really is felt by all, the government will become really unpopular to all. The cultural and economic differences between Ashkenazim and Sephardim, the rich and the poor, make the acceptance of such "a message of universal pain" practically ludicrous.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## The Slaves In Chains of Another Sort

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — A recent United Nations report on slavery in Mauritania has been largely ignored. Yet it is not without significance. It is the first time a government has initiated an investigation into its human rights malpractices, and on a subject that most countries would prefer not to acknowledge existed.

The UN report, written for the Commission on Human Rights, found that although slavery was abolished in 1905 by the Frenchmen then ruling this west African desert country, it has persisted to this day. It is chattel slavery, racial in character. Most of the slaves are blacks, owned by white Moors. A thousand-year-old phenomenon, it has resisted all efforts, including those of the present government, to abolish it.

Elsewhere in the world there are practices which, if not slavery in the chattel sense, amount to the same thing — "the condition of being entirely subject to, or dominated by, some power or influence," as the *Oxford Dictionary* defines slavery.

The Anti-Slavery Society, founded in London in the 18th century, still finds cause for existence. It has drawn attention to debt bondage in India, where money lenders control the lives of peasants in debt to them.

The society's director, Peter Davies, said India Gandhi's attempt to outlaw the system in 1975 may have contributed as much to her temporary downfall as Sanjay Gandhi's overzealousness for sterilization.

The Indian Parliament voted to ban debt bondage in 1976, but the practice persists in some areas. A survey by the National Labor Institute and the Gandhi Peace Foundation says there are more than two million bonded laborers in India.

Child labor is considered by many to be tantamount to slavery. After two 10-year-olds died in coal mines in 1970, the West German government found that 97,800 children, mostly the offspring of migrant workers, were working illegally.

The International Labor Office estimates that 75 million children aged 8 to 15 are at work in Third World countries, with a few headed for life in payment for debts. Children in India work in unsafe factories; some reportedly are disciplined with hot iron rods.

Evidence collected by rights groups indicates that young Thai children are sold for as little as \$17.50 in an organized market that supplies factories and brothels. The Thai government has admitted that child labor is a problem, but denied one 1980 report that as many as 3.5 million children were illegally employed.

In 1974, Interpol forwarded to the UN Human Rights Commission a report which concluded that "disguised traffic in women still exists all over the world."

The traffic is by no means extinct, despite occasional publicity and police efforts. In February 1982, the Australian police arrested an Argentine gang organizing South American prostitutes, and in May 1982 the Swedish police asked Interpol's help against a Singapore-based ring that had been abducting Scandinavian girls and forcing them into prostitution.

Ben Williams, a British delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights, has been actively collecting information on forced prostitution. He notes in a new report that an Indian medical team working for the Bombay municipal corporation found that 25 percent of the prostitutes in the Bombay area (many of them from Nepal) were actually slaves, sold by agents to brothels.

For most of us slavery was abolished when Britain outlawed the slave trade in 1807 and the United States freed its slaves in 1865. Yet it has persisted, not always with chains and whips as in Mauritania, but with social pressure and economic intimidation that are as effective and, it appears, more long-lasting.

Jonathan Power is a writer for the *International Herald Tribune*.

## FROM OUR OCT. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: China's Navy Looks Abroad

PEKING — At Shanghai, before embarking upon the German mail steamship *Lutetia* [on Oct. 16], Prince Tsai-Hsun, head of China's navy administration, requested the New York Herald to dispel misunderstandings concerning the purpose of his European trip. "My tour," he said, "is not for the purpose of purchasing ships as represented. Having completed the inspection of the Chinese coast preparatory to a decision concerning naval bases, I am going to Europe to study general navy conditions. My tour indicates the real interest of China's government in navy affairs. China is determined to possess a practical navy sufficient for the country's needs, but it realizes the wisdom of moving slowly. I hope also to have an opportunity to study the remarkable progress in aviation."

### 1934: Bank of China Fight Silver Rise

SHANGHAI — Alarmed at the sensational decline of silver stocks and the sharp rise in the price of the metal, which is the backbone of the currency system in this country, the Central Bank of China [on Oct. 16] began organizing a stabilization fund to force down the price of silver. While no mention is made of the cause of the rise in prices and the heavy movement of the metal out of the country, there is no doubt but that the United States's silver purchasing program to increase the silver backing of currency is held responsible. Authorities stressed they were not endeavoring so much to stabilize the price as to prevent "a debacle." It was admitted that a lower price was desirable and one official said that China hoped to bring the New York price of 55 cents down to 53, with a drop of the same ratio in London.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: PHILIP M. POISIE  
Editor: WALTER WELLS  
Deputy Editor: ROBERT K. MCCABE  
Deputy Editor: SAMUEL ART  
Associate Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ

Deputy Publisher: RENE BONDY  
Associate Publisher: ALAIN LECOUR  
Associate Publisher: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Director of Operations: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Director of Circulation: FRANCOIS DESMAISON  
Director of Advertising Sales: ROLF D. KRANEPHIL

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 147-1365. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables: Herald Paris.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Asia Headquarters, 24-24, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 235618. Telex 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 64 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.  
S.A.: en capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



# The Slaves: In Chains of Another Sort

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — A recent United Nations report on slavery in Mauritania is not without significance. It is the first time a government has initiated an investigation into an international group to investigate its human rights malpractices, and on a subject that most countries would prefer not to acknowledge existed.

The UN report, written for the Commission on Human Rights, found that although slavery was abolished in 1905 by the French colonial ruler, it has persisted in this desert country. It has persisted in the form of chattel slavery, racial discrimination, and on a subject that most countries would prefer not to acknowledge existed.

Elsewhere in the world there are practices which, if not slavery in the strict sense, amount to the same thing — "the condition of being subject to, or dominated by, some power or influence," as the Oxford Dictionary defines slavery.

The Anti-Slavery Society, founded in London in the 19th century, still funds cause for existence. It has drawn attention to debt bondage in India, where money lenders control the lives of peasants in debt to them.

The society's director, Peter Davies, said India's Gandhi did not outlaw the system in 1935, but may have contributed as much to the temporary downfall of the British as the Indian Parliament voted to ban debt bondage in 1948.

The practice persists in some areas. A survey by the National Labor Institute says there are more than two million bonded laborers in India.

Child labor is considered by many to be tantamount to slavery. In 1970, the West German government found that 47,800 children, mostly the offspring of migrant workers, were working illegally.

The International Labor Office estimates that 75 million children aged 5 to 15 are at work in Third World countries, with a few bonded for life in payment for debts. Children in India work in textile factories; some reportedly are disciplined with iron rods.

Evidence collected by rights groups indicates that young children are sold for as little as \$10 in an organized market that supplies taxicab drivers and porters. The government has admitted that child labor is a problem, but denied an ILO report that as many as 35 million children were illegally employed.

In 1974, Interpol forwarded a UN Human Rights Commission report which concluded that "the greatest traffic in women still exists over the world."

The traffic in women means crime, drug trafficking, pornography, and prostitution. In February 1982, in Australia, police arrested an Argentine gang recruiting South American prostitutes, and in May 1982, in Sweden, police arrested a group of men against a Singaporean woman who had been arrested in Sweden.

But the traffic in women is not the only one. The British delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights has been active in collecting information on human rights abuses. He has been a vocal proponent of the human rights movement, and has been a vocal proponent of the human rights movement.

But Mr. Foster is credited with his most significant accomplishments during his eight-year tenure at the arms control agency. He established a good working relationship with his Soviet counterparts.

## Spain Asks Swift Action On EC Membership Bid

MADRID — Spain's prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, summoned European Community ambassadors Monday to deliver an appeal to their governments for a quick breakthrough on Spain's bid to join the 10-nation bloc.

Spanish officials said Mr. Gonzalez, in letters to government leaders of the 10 nations, wanted to underline Madrid's concern over the deadlock in negotiations. An

other deadline passed Sept. 30 with many problems unresolved.

"Our concern is heightened now that we have had three negotiating sessions in a row without making any visible progress," said a spokesman for the Spanish secretary of state.

Diplomats said there were wide splits among the 10 over how to deal with an avalanche of steel, fish, olive oil, wine, fruits and vegetables that Spain would bring into the community.

Spain has said repeatedly that it is ready to make sacrifices by scaling down production in any field, provided the community is prepared to make parallel cutbacks.

The Spanish government wants to complete community negotiations by the end of the year to enable the parliament of the 10 to ratify the enlargement in time for its entry, together with Portugal, by the target date of Jan. 1, 1986.

The Spanish government has linked community entry with its decision on whether to recommend that Spain stay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization when a promised referendum is held on the issue, probably next year.

Mr. Gonzalez favors remaining in NATO but says he needs the promise of entry into the community to ensure that it will be accepted by voters.

Fire at U.S. Postal Building

WASHINGTON — A fire erupted in the U.S. Postal Service headquarters, which houses the offices of the postmaster general, William F. Bolger, causing \$100 million in damage and injuring at least 25 firefighters, the authorities said Tuesday. Officials said mail deliveries would not be affected.

## Chinese Told It's 'In' to Be Fashionable

BEIJING — Chinese are being urged to discard their worn-out Mao suits for fashionable new clothes, in what the English-language China Daily said Tuesday was an attempt at "revolutionary change" to help the textile industry.

Party cadres should "take the lead" in a radical shift of sartorial habits, the newspaper quoted Tian Jiyun, a vice prime minister, as saying.

The idea that wearing old clothes is virtuous or that a woman should stick to austere clothing to prove she is serious must be eliminated, Mr. Tian said. The time has come to urge Chinese to buy, he said, adding: "How are we going to develop our textile industry if everyone keeps wearing the same garment?"

Chinese must learn, he said, to "open our minds a bit, make life more beautiful and stop viewing fancy clothes as exotic."

## William C. Foster Dies; Negotiated Arms Pact

WASHINGTON — William C. Foster, 87, the U.S. negotiator of a treaty to curb the spread of nuclear weapons, died Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Foster, whose government career spanned more than 25 years, was director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Kennedy administration and was responsible for negotiating several arms control accords with the Soviet Union.

Born in Westfield, New Jersey, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In World War I, he served as a fighter pilot.

Although a lifelong Republican, Mr. Foster gained prominence under Democratic administrations. He joined the Truman administration as under secretary of commerce.

In 1948, he joined the Economic Cooperation Administration established by President Truman for the Marshall Plan. In 1951 Truman appointed him deputy secretary of defense.

But Mr. Foster is credited with his most significant accomplishments during his eight-year tenure at the arms control agency. He established a good working relationship with his Soviet counterparts.

and this led to the signing of the hot-line accord, and the nuclear test-ban treaty in 1963 as well as the 1968 treaty to deter the spread of nuclear weapons.

Sir Martin Ryle, 66, Radio Astronomer

CAMBRIDGE, England (AP) — Sir Martin Ryle, 66, a British pioneer in radio astronomy and a Nobel Prize winner, died Sunday in Cambridge after a long illness.

Sir Martin was educated at Oxford University. During the war he worked on the development of radar. He later produced the first computer-driven images to reveal fine details in the shapes of radio galaxies. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics jointly with Anthony Hewish in 1974.

Cardinal Paolo Marella, Veteran Vatican Diplomat

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Cardinal Paolo Marella, 89, who was for many years a Vatican diplomat in Washington, Tokyo, Australia and Paris, died Monday, the Vatican announced Tuesday.

Cardinal Marella, born in Rome, was with the apostolic delegation in Washington, D.C., from 1922 to 1933. He served as apostolic delegate in Japan from 1933 until shortly after the outbreak of World



CANDY PATROL — Japanese police check shelves at a supermarket in Kawanishi, near Osaka. Police said Tuesday they have new information on gang members who have placed cyanide-laced candy in stores in an effort to extort 100 million yen (\$404,000).

## Bonn Reports Increase In Pollution Damage

BONN — Half of West Germany's trees are suffering damage from airborne pollution, 16 percent more than last year, a government report said Tuesday.

Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle said at a news conference that the report was based on improved techniques for detecting the damage.

He said the overall figure compared with 34 percent last year, based on the new tests. His department reported in 1982 that only 8 percent of the nation's 4 million hectares (10 million acres) of trees were affected.

Analysts using information collected from individual states had predicted earlier that 37 percent of West German trees would be affected this year.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann warned that, although measures had been approved to slash factory and car exhaust emissions, these would take time to become effective and increased damage in the next few years could not be excluded.

Mr. Zimmermann said the pollution was caused overwhelmingly by sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide emitted by car exhausts, power stations and other industrial plants.



William C. Foster

War II. From 1948 to 1953 he was apostolic delegate in Australia, then from 1953 to 1959, he was the Vatican's nuncio, or ambassador, in Paris.

Alice Neel, 84, American Portraitist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Alice Neel, 84, the portraitist, died Saturday of cancer at her home in Manhattan.

Among the better known of her many sitters were Stewart Mott, the philanthropist; Kate Millet, the feminist; and Virgil Thompson, the composer.

## Misused Pesticides in Third World Entering Food Chain, Causing Illness

By Charles Mitchell

NAIROBI — Man-made chemicals, especially toxic pesticides, which are used every day in the Third World, are beginning to trickle into the food chain with consequences that are sometimes devastating.

"The chemicalization of man and the environment has reached the Third World," said Lech Piekarski, an environmental health officer with the United Nations Environment Program in Nairobi.

The impact of the chemicals can be seen in places like Brazil. Traces of the insecticide DDT up to four times above the safe level set by the Food and Agricultural Organization have been found in mothers' milk there, according to UN scientists. Traces of DDT are also showing along the food chain from grasses to meat to human blood in Africa.

Stomach and colon cancer in the developing world have increased in some instances by as much as 500 percent in the past decade, triggered by reactions to toxic chemicals and pesticides, West Africa is one such area, the United Nations said.

Recent studies in the Brazilian countryside have shown up to 10 percent of the population suffers from mild forms of toxic poisoning, mostly from the misuse of pesticides. A lack of protein in many Third World diets means the effect of toxic poisoning from pesticides is even more lethal than in developed countries.

"Developing countries are catching up with developed countries in the range of diseases caused by chemicals in the environment," said Mr. Piekarski.

International trade in toxic chemicals has jumped in the past 10 years, from \$4 billion in 1970 to \$26 billion in the early years of this decade. Most trade is in pesticides and insecticides.

Brazil now produces most of its own pesticides, about 124,000 tons per year. It imports 15,000 tons. The major exporters are West Germany and the United States. Ninety percent of the 160,000 tons of pesticides made in West Germany is exported. Forty percent of U.S. production is exported.

The argument that industrialized nations have made the Third World a dumping ground for unwanted and unsafe chemicals is being shown to be a myth.

Much of the blame for pollution of developing countries' environments lies not with the Western industrial nations but with Third World governments and ignorant users. This is according to scientists

and environmentalists from 15 countries who were in Nairobi earlier this month to attend the annual advisory committee meeting of the International Program for Chemical Safety.

This four-year-old UN program was set up to monitor and give advice on the use of dangerous chemicals. It has met only limited success and says its services are underused by Third World consumers.

A register of potentially toxic chemicals operated by the International Program for Chemical Safety lists 450 substances used in developing countries that present a danger to the environment.

"There are many chemicals that are beneficial if put to proper use," said Dr. Jan Huisman, the director of the register based in Geneva. "A pesticide is not a good pesticide if it does not have the power to kill. But the safe use of chemicals is something else," he said.

In July, the agency started an international notification program

for banned or restricted chemicals. Under its provisions, any country that bans a chemical or restricts its domestic use must make this action known to other countries. If such a chemical is involved in international trade, the exporting country must inform the country of destination.

He said Third World consumers need to be educated in the use of toxic substances. Most governments ignore this responsibility, scientists say.

"Developing countries have beautiful legislation on insecticides," said Waldemar Almeida, a Brazilian scientist. "It is only a piece of paper to show important visitors."

"In Brazil we have a label with a red strip that shows a chemical is highly toxic and can only be issued after a prescription by an agronomist. You can go into a store and buy as much as you like. Nobody pays attention to it," he said.

Mr. Almeida said manufacturers provide information on toxic substances but it is ignored.

Louis Jourdan, head of the technical department of the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations based in Belgium, believes the manufacturers have cooperated with the United Nations in its efforts to educate Third World countries to the dangers of misuse of toxic chemicals.

## Reagan Criticizes Soviet Over Dissident's Death

GREENVILLE, South Carolina — President Ronald Reagan has said that the United States was "saddened and enraged" at the death of a Ukrainian human rights activist, Valeri Marchenko, in a Soviet prison.

The State Department said that Mr. Marchenko, 37, died on Oct. 7 while serving a 10-year sentence for writing articles alleging human rights violations in the Soviet republic of the Ukraine. Mr. Reagan, electioneering in Greenville, issued a statement on Monday saying: "We are deeply saddened and enraged by Mr. Marchenko's needless death."

**INFOTEC LANGUES**  
LEARNING FRENCH  
ALL LEVELS  
Mini-Group classes  
Quartier: BOURSE-OPERA  
10, rue Saint-Marc 75002 PARIS  
Tel: 508.96.94

**SKY CHANNEL**  
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES  
IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE  
PROGRAM, WEDNESDAY 17th OCTOBER  
UK TIMES 18.00 SKY MUSIC BOX  
18.00 SKY MUSIC BOX PREMIERE  
18.00 SKY-FI MUSIC  
18.00 GREEN ACRES  
18.30 THE BRADY BUNCH  
20.00 THE MAGICIAN  
20.50 NEITHER THE SEA NOR THE SAND  
22.25 INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORTS  
22.25 SKY MUSIC BOX  
CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEK 566943

**QUEEN'S QUAY**  
RESIDENCES  
Award-Winning Luxury Condominium Residences...  
Spectacular views from each suite overlooking Toronto and Lake Ontario. 24-hour Concierge and security. Interior designer/decorator service available. Within walking distance of the financial and business district, shopping, dining and entertainment. A quality residential development by North America's largest private real estate company. Olympia & York Developments Limited, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto Ontario Canada M5X 1B5 Phone: (416) 862-6222  
**EXECUTIVE LIVING**

**KENT**  
DELUXE 100'  
GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT  
The Good Taste from America.

## THE EDITOR

The editor of the International Herald Tribune is a man of many talents. He is a writer, a publisher, a man of letters, a man of action. He is a man who has spent his life in the service of the press, and who has done so with a passion and a dedication that is rare in our time.

## Lamp-Post Logic

When a man is asked to write a lamp-post logic, he is asked to write a piece of nonsense. It is a piece of nonsense that is supposed to be a piece of logic. It is a piece of nonsense that is supposed to be a piece of logic. It is a piece of nonsense that is supposed to be a piece of logic.

## Say Thank You, Walter

Walter is a man who has spent his life in the service of the press. He is a man who has done so with a passion and a dedication that is rare in our time. He is a man who has spent his life in the service of the press, and who has done so with a passion and a dedication that is rare in our time.



## INSIGHTS



Gail Pollock posting a notice that offers a reward for a rent-stabilized studio.

## Wanted: A Small Manhattan Miracle

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For nine months, Gail Pollock has been looking — scouring neighborhoods, canvassing door to door, begging, checking the obituaries and offering cash, cases of Scotch and blackberry pie — for an apartment in Manhattan, to no avail.

She has sought professional help, but when she tells rental agents that she is looking for — Get this one, Harry! — an affordable apartment in Manhattan, they nearly spit out their coffee and fall off their chairs. If she were looking for, say, a nice, exorbitantly priced, claustrophobia-inducing apartment in a blood-curdling neighborhood, they would be happy to help.

A Buddhist chants and a Bible group prays for divine intervention in Miss Pollock's quest. The agents say she'll need it. The woman is looking for a \$500-a-month studio.

She met the Buddhist, the Bible group members, lots of nice men who said she could live with them and little old ladies who invited her in for tea as she trod the streets of New York looking for what she acknowledges is "a needle in a haystack." The 29-year-old film editor moved here from Seattle — not from outer space, as one agent suggested — to pursue her dream of a career in the film industry. Part of that dream is to live in Manhattan in a small studio apartment.

On a recent, typical day in her relentless campaign, Miss Pollock, who now shares an apartment with three roommates, rose at 5:30 A.M. to buy the morning newspapers for the latest apartment listings. She used to begin at 4:30 A.M., but found that her telephone calls at this hour irritated tenants, who had often received 10 calls already.

For a time, she combed the obituaries and called the bereaved. But she learned that if

the doctor who had signed the death certificate didn't get the apartment, there always seemed to be a neighbor down the hall who immediately called a friend in need of an apartment to say, "The old geezer finally died."

This day, Miss Pollock stopped next at a copying shop, where she now receives a warm welcome and a volume discount, having ordered in the last few months about 6,000 fliers offering a \$700 reward for a lease on a rent-stabilized apartment.

When someone answers this appeal, posted on poles and stuffed into mailboxes throughout Manhattan, she jumps on her bicycle and races to the apartment. She bought a bicycle for this purpose, and when it was stolen while she was apartment-hunting, she acquired a second.

She has temporarily stopped working so that she can answer the calls instantaneously and so that she can spend more time looking. She was able to spend only three to five hours after work canvassing the neighborhoods, often continuing the search until midnight. And when she is out searching, she frequently calls the answering service that she hired so that she wouldn't miss any responses to her fliers.

Even so, she often arrives at the apartments to find several dozen other hopefuls there bidding up the price, as well as tenants asking \$2,000, \$5,000 or \$15,000 under the table — cash, right now — to give up the place.

She knows that reasonably priced apartments are out there. There are an estimated 1,150,000 rent-controlled or rent-stabilized apartments in the city, but getting one seems to require the luck and the up-front cash of a lottery jackpot winner.

In her price range she has seen some real doozies. She had an inside tip on a \$470-a-month apartment in a beautiful building on lower Fifth Avenue, but it turned out to be a dark, 10-foot-by-10-foot (3-meter-by-3-meter) tomb, with one closet converted to a

bathroom and another closet with a hot plate described as a kitchen.

Often the apartments are in what a realty agent might call a "changing neighborhood." One was a wreck of an apartment with "potential" near the Williamsburg Bridge. Miss Pollock asked the superintendent last summer: "How many times have you been mugged?"

"This year," he replied, "four times." With the year only half over, and factoring in a few more muggings because she is a woman and because she frequently arrives home late from work, Miss Pollock decided that four was probably too many.

SHE has become a familiar sight in many neighborhoods, and as she went about posting her fliers recently, several people called out to wish her luck. She was passing the Chelsea neighborhood, stopping along the way to call on building superintendents. She has paid several of them \$25 or \$50 to notify her if an apartment becomes available, but others have apparently paid more. She contacts some of those on her roster several times a month. One, Rafael Rodriguez, said he had come to admire Miss Pollock's perseverance and would call her first.

Some of Miss Pollock's friends have suggested that she go on a television talk show to appeal for an apartment or that she rent a large billboard or establish a relationship with a man with a nice apartment and move in.

One of her friends has given up on the film business to sell computers, in large part to pay for a nicer apartment. Others have given up on New York altogether and moved back from whence they came, where life is easier. They suggest she do likewise and offer to pick her up at the airport.

"I'm staying," she said resolutely, taping up a flier that was flapping in a chill October wind. "When you get knocked down, you just have to get back out there and hustle. It gets insane, but this is New York and this is what you have to do."

## Reagan's 222 Other Foes Get a Chance

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

STONY BROOK, New York — Those who watch or listen to Sunday night's presidential debate should not assume that Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale are the only candidates for the White House. There is the 69-year-old teacher from Topeka, Kansas, who says God instructed her to run. And the Connecticut teen-ager who says he found a loophole in the Constitution that would permit him to serve. And the retired soldier who has a plan to end unemployment by digging bomb shelters, lots of bomb shelters.

Along with a few dozen other aspirants, they met here earlier this month at what was believed to be the first national convention for alternative presidential candidates.

"It's nice to have the acknowledgment," said Caesar S. Augustine, a one-time songwriter who says he has proof that the Republican National Committee has endorsed him, not that actor fellow, for president.

"The media ignore us," he said, carrying plastic American flags to hand-out to supporters. "It's hard to get attention."

Atop Mr. Augustine's sky-blue 1976 Chevrolet, which has been through 46 states, is a large wooden sign: "50 Million Votes or Bust."

"I can do it," he said.

The conference for forgotten candidates

was sponsored by WUSB-FM, the student radio station of the State University Center at Stony Brook.

"I believe people have the right to say what they want to say," said Eric Corley, 24, the station's public-affairs coordinator.

He organized the forum after he grew bored by the Democratic National Convention last summer.

"Everybody at the convention seemed to be reading from cue cards," he said. "Alternative candidates bring up issues that sometimes need to be brought up."

Mr. Corley mailed invitations to the 224 people, including Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale, who have registered as presidential candidates with the Federal Election Commission. Fifty responded.

Some of the candidates had rather conventional platforms: gun control, support for jobs programs, tighter immigration laws. But most of the candidates today had political ideologies that could be described as unusual. Among them were:

Isabell Masters, 69, of Topeka, who has a doctorate in secondary education and says she is running because of a "divine revelation" experienced during a 1981 bus trip.

John Kusumi, 18, of Waterbury, Connecticut, who says a loophole in Section 3 of the 20th Amendment would permit him to get around the Constitution's requirement that a president be at least 35.

Bob Lamb, 58, of Carbon, Texas, a retired soldier who says he would "combat unemployment and stimulate the economy by having the government subsidize the construction of bomb shelters by unemployed laborers."

Each candidate was given 30 minutes to speak in the university's student-union auditorium. The speeches were broadcast by the station, which reaches much of the metropolitan area.

FOR many of the candidates, this was their first time in front of a real crowd, the first time they had met with reporters, the first time they had had a microphone thrust into their faces. And they seemed to love it.

William Camps, a carefully coiffed candidate from San Antonio, Texas, had the style of a born politician, even if most politicians would scramble to disown his theories.

Like others at the forum, Mr. Camps believes in conspiracies. "I believe somebody is tampering with the weather," he said.

According to Mr. Camps, a 39-year-old real-estate investor, the White House may be working with the Kremlin to ruin the citrus crop in the Rio Grande Valley. They are using magnets, he said, to alter weather patterns.

Why? "I don't know," he said. "But I think Zbigniew Brzezinski does."

## Agca: The Trail Through Bulgaria

(Continued from Page 1)

it would still have been comparatively easy for Mr. Agca to enter Bulgaria unnoticed. All he had to do was to present his false Indian passport, in the name of "Yoginder Singh," at the border and pay a \$10 tourist fee to be allowed into the country.

Once in Sofia, Mr. Agca seems to have joined the demimonde of foreign "students," petty crooks and smugglers whose presence is tolerated, even encouraged, throughout Eastern Europe because it brings in Western currency. He told Italian magistrates that he stayed in Sofia under the protection of Abuzur Ugurlu and Bekir Celik, whom he depicted as the "godfathers" of the Turkish mafia.

Mr. Ugurlu, 37, was well known in Sofia at the time. He was convicted in 1974 of smuggling 27 million cartridges and 70,000 guns into Turkey via Bulgaria, but was released in a subsequent amnesty. He was also wanted by Interpol for the smuggling of cannabis between Syria and Western Europe. He surrendered to the Turkish military authorities in March 1981 and is now in prison in Turkey.

Mr. Celik, 45, a shipowner and businessman with offices in London and Munich, is wanted in both Turkey and Italy on smuggling charges. For the past year and a half, he has been living in Bulgaria under police supervision.

The Bulgarian government has denied having had anything to do with the cigarette smuggling operation conducted by the Turkish mafia, but it seems inconceivable that the "godfathers" could have operated through Sofia for so long without official approval. Associates of Mr. Ugurlu have publicly stated that they paid regular commissions to the Bulgarian authorities in return for being allowed to conduct their activities.

Allegations of Bulgaria's involvement in arms, cigarette and narcotics smuggling from the late 1960s onward were published in a report this year by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Omer Mersan, 30, who has acknowledged meeting Mr. Agca in Sofia, is an employee of a Turkish import-export company based in Munich. Described by the Italian prosecutor as "a Syrian well-placed with the Bulgarian authorities," he works closely with the Ugurlu family.

According to testimony given by Mr. Mersan to Italian magistrates, Mr. Agca introduced himself as a student from Turkey named "Metin" and explained that he had been sent to see him in Sofia by Mr. Ugurlu. He then asked for 2,000 West German Deutsche marks (about \$800 at the current exchange rate).

In order to check Mr. Agca's story, Mr. Mersan phoned Mr. Ugurlu, who was then in Istanbul. Mr. Ugurlu instructed him to pay "Metin" the sum he wanted.

This incident has since assumed importance as it appears to support Mr. Agca's claim that he received financial assistance from the "godfathers" of the Turkish mafia. Mr. Ugurlu, who is charged with complicity in the murder of the newspaper editor, Abdi Ipekci, in 1979, has insisted that he never met Mr. Agca.

Mr. Ugurlu's version of what happened is that he authorized payment of the 2,000 marks to someone he knew only as "Metin" as a favor to another member of the rightist Gray Wolf organization, named Dogan Yildirim. This account is at least partially supported by the report of the Turkish military prosecutor investigating the Ipekci case.

Mr. Yildirim, a former customs official, knew both Mr. Agca and Mr. Ugurlu. Mr. Ugurlu has acknowledged visiting Mr. Yildirim while he was serving a prison sentence in Istanbul's Kartal-Maltepe prison in 1979 at the same time as Mr. Agca.

Mr. Agca's stay in Sofia coincided with the crisis in Poland, at the other end of Eastern Europe from Bulgaria, and it seemed to owe a lot to the wave of nationalistic-religious euphoria resulting from the election of the first Polish pope in history in 1978.

The turning point came in mid-August 1980 when workers in the Baltic port of Gdansk barricaded themselves inside the Lenin Shipyard, demanding the right to free trade unions.

According to the Italian state prosecutor, relying on Mr. Agca's testimony the initial planning sessions in the papal plot took place in Sofia at the end of July, about two weeks before the shipyard strike in Gdansk and a month before the launching of the Solidarity trade union movement. The meetings were said by the prosecutor to have been attended by four people: Mr. Agca; his Gray Wolf associate, Oral Celik; Bekir Celik, of the Turkish mafia, and "Sotir Kolev," a Bulgarian secret agent later identified by Mr. Agca as the administrative officer of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, Todor S. Aivazov.

These four people, the prosecutor writes, "laid the conceptual, organizational and contractual foundations" for assassinating the pope.

Interviewed separately by The Washington Post by arrangement with the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, both Mr. Celik and Mr. Aivazov said they had never met either Mr. Agca or Mr. Celik and did not know each other. They acknowledged, however, that they had spent some time in Sofia in the summer of 1980.

Mr. Celik's passport shows that he was in

Sofia in the middle and end of July. He said that on the second occasion — the period when he allegedly met Mr. Agca — most of his time was taken up with negotiations for the purchase of a Bulgarian ship.

At the end of August, Mr. Agca turned up at the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier. In the Turkish border village of Kapikule, the prosecutor wrote, Mr. Agca again met Oral Celik, who handed him a false passport in the name of "Faruk Ozgen."

On Aug. 31, Mr. Agca crossed Bulgaria in a Turkish bus. His "Faruk Ozgen" passport shows that he entered at Kapitan Andrevo and left at Kalotina, on the border with Yugoslavia, the same day.

Just as Mr. Agca was beginning his West European phase, the door slammed shut behind him in Turkey. On Sept. 12, 1980, the Turkish Army generals announced that they were setting up a military government to save the country from civil war.

The first consequence of the takeover was a series of draconian measures against terrorism of both left and right. Thousands of suspected Gray Wolves were interned. Many were later condemned to death by military courts. According to both his Italian and Turkish interrogators, Mr. Agca has long prevaricated about the precise roles played by his immediate accomplices. It is interesting, however, to note how many of his Gray Wolf associates he met during his travels in Western Europe. They include Abdullah Cati, Mehmet Sener, Yalcin Ozbey and, first and foremost, Oral Celik.

Mr. Celik, who was described by the Italian prosecutor as being "dearer to Agca than a brother," is said to have accompanied his protégé in Switzerland, Austria and Italy. He is also alleged to have arranged for the purchase in Vienna of the Browning 9mm pistol which Mr. Agca was to use in his attack on the pope.

For the next eight months, Mr. Agca crisscrossed Europe. Wanted in Turkey for the murder of the newspaper editor, Mr. Ipekci, he seems to have spent much of his time in Switzerland and Austria. But sightings are also reported in Italy, West Germany and France.

The leader of the Turkish rightists in Western Europe at this time was a former customs official, Musa Sarder Celik. Based in Frankfurt since December 1978, Mr. Celik, 28, ran the Federation of Turkish Idealists Abroad — ostensibly a cultural organization for Turkish workers but in fact the foreign offshoot of the Gray Wolves.

According to a telex from Interpol cited in the Italian prosecutor's report, Mr. Agca first tried to get in touch with Mr. Celik's organization in a telephone call from Sofia in July 1980. He phoned Mr. Celik from Zurich in September and eventually met him in person in Milan in December.

Mr. Agca has told Italian magistrates that, at the Milan meeting, he outlined to Mr. Celik "the hypothetical possibilities" of various terrorist acts including one against the pope. He has also claimed that Mr. Celik attended a meeting in Zurich in March 1981 at which Bekir Celik outlined plans for the papal assassination and the payment of 3 million German marks (then about \$1.2 million) on behalf of the Bulgarian secret service.

According to Mr. Agca, this sum was to be split three ways between himself, Mr. Celik and Mr. Celik.

Mr. Celik has now acknowledged to Italian magistrates that he did meet Mr. Agca in Milan in December or November 1980 and in Zurich in March 1981. But he has denied any involve-

ment in the papal plot. His version of the story is that he knew Mr. Agca as "Murat" — a Turkish student who was constantly pestering his federation for money. The most he will concede is that he paid "Murat" 800 marks (\$300) in Milan.

The circumstantial evidence cited in the Italian prosecutor's report for links between Mr. Celik and Mr. Agca is strong. The prosecutor appears to have had much more difficulty, however, in his attempts to establish that Mr. Celik acted as a middleman between Mr. Celik and the Bulgarians.

The prosecutor wrote that Mr. Agca and Mr. Celik "considered Celik and his organization as an indispensable supporting network for funds and security in their terrorist activities."

Mr. Celik's federation also helped Mr. Agca hide the pistol he would later use to shoot the pope. A member of the federation living in Olten, Switzerland, Omer Bagci, 27, has confessed to keeping the pistol for Mr. Agca and delivering it to him on request at Milan railroad station on May 9, 1981, four days before the attack. After he moved to Italy at the end of October 1980, Mr. Agca told Italian investigators he got in touch with his co-conspirators at the Bulgarian Embassy over open telephone lines.

Bulgaria's former assistant military attaché in Rome, Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Zhelyo K. Vasilev, laughed off the suggestion that Mr. Agca could have set up an appointment with him in November 1980 by calling the embassy and asking to speak to "Sotir Petrov."

"If Agca had got in touch with me in this way, as he claims, the entire embassy would have had to have known my secret code name. With the exception of the ambassador, everybody in the embassy takes turns in manning the switchboard," he said in Sofia.

Soon after this initial meeting, Mr. Agca told the Italian magistrates he was dispatched by Major Vasilev — alias "Petrov" — to Tunisia to explore the possibility of assassinating President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta. Mr. Agca gave no motive for this assignment.

Back in Italy in December and January, Mr. Agca claimed that he held a series of meetings with the Bulgarians in Rome bars and an apartment belonging to the embassy's administrative officer, Todor Aivazov, alias "Sotir Kolev." At these sessions, plans were discussed to attack the visiting Polish Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa — if possible, in conjunction with an attack on the pope.

According to Mr. Agca's testimony, the three days leading up to the attack were taken up with meetings with the three Bulgarian agents and a couple of dress rehearsals in St. Peter's Square.

Without independent witnesses to these alleged meetings, the state's case against the Bulgarians is based on Mr. Agca's own testimony and the fact that he was able to provide accurate details about their movements, facial characteristics and personal habits.

Despite what he has said was an escape plan organized by the Bulgarians, Mr. Agca was captured within seconds of firing two shots at the pope with his pistol.

In his pocket was less than \$200 in Swiss francs and Italian lire, the "Faruk Ozgen" passport and a crumpled note in Turkish, that appeared to be a list of last-minute instructions. The note included the phrase: "Be careful not to be seen around the Vatican or places which might attract attention."

NEXT: Agca Accuses Bulgaria



COME TO THE GULF.

COME TO SHERATON.

Knowing where you're going is knowing where to stay. And in the Gulf, that can only mean Sheraton. We're the meeting place, the business place, the most exciting place. So when you know where you're going, come to Sheraton to stay.



For reservations and information, call your nearest Sheraton Hotel, Reservations Office, or your Travel Agent.

ABU DHABI, U.A.E., ABU DHABI SHERATON  
DOHA, QATAR, DOHA SHERATON HOTEL  
DUBAI, U.A.E., DUBAI SHERATON HOTEL  
KUWAIT CITY, KUWAIT, KUWAIT SHERATON HOTEL  
MANAMA, SAUDI ARABIA, SAUDI SHERATON HOTEL

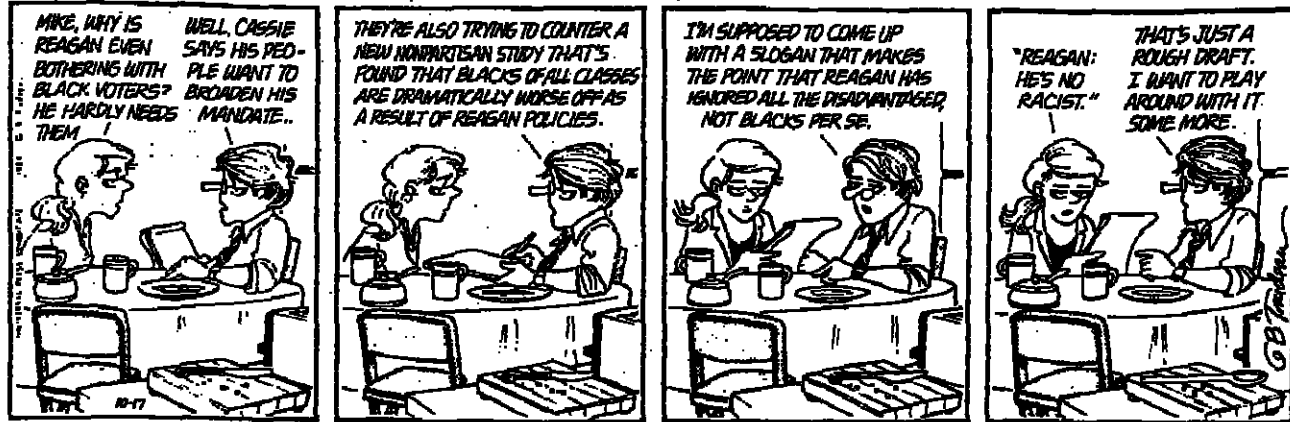
© 1984 The Sheraton Corporation



Mehmet Ali Agca under escort last year as he went to a Rome neighborhood to substantiate claims that he met a Bulgarian diplomat before shooting the pope.



DOONESBURY



'Fool for Love': The Family That Preys Together

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Though he may lack the scrabbling intellect and verbal intensity of David Mamet, or indeed the more laid-back nostalgia of A. R. Gurney, there is a case to be made for Sean Shephard as the most dramatically potent of current American dramatists.

THE LONDON STAGE

duction by Peter Gill) is the best thing he's done.

We are in a stark, low-rent motel room on the edge of the Mojave Desert. Two lovers (played with unusual trans-Atlantic energy by Julie Walters and Ian Chaiqueson), unable to live either apart or together, are tearing the living daylights out of each other both sexually and emotionally. In the corner, half-hidden in the darkness, sits an old man. He is the girl's father. Unfortunately, he is also the man's father.

If you can imagine Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" rewritten as a case history of downtown Incestville, Nebraska, you will have some idea of what is going on here: a mythic study of impossible lust in which the family that preys together stays together.

But I am giving nothing away. The revelation of incest, which any lesser dramatist might have saved for a shocking final curtain, here informs and energizes the one-act

piece from the very start. It is precisely because we know they are related that this affair has its awful and gripping fascination.

Eddie has trekked 2,000 miles in search of May after she abandoned him yet again in their continuing series of semimartial disasters.

Neither character has much in the way of a job, or a life, or a purpose beyond this all-consuming illicit love for the other. Yet there is something both epic and mythic about the intensity of their affair, especially as conveyed on a bleak studio stage across 90 uninterrupted minutes.

Here, as in his screenplay for the movie "Paris, Texas," Shephard seems concerned to throw small people up against huge landscapes and problems. Through we never leave the motel room, we are left in no doubt that the desert is out there waiting for Eddie and May, and there is throughout this quality of Greek tragedy, of domestic disaster written in the heavens.

What saves "Fool for Love" from being merely a roadshow version of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (with incest replacing the mythical child as the awful secret) is primarily Shephard's ability to give two desperate rats an immediate but haunting pedigree, so we feel we have known them and their father for years.

There is also the dramatic courage of giving us not just the central couple and the old man (a kind of anti-narrator) but also an appalled onlooker and an unseen but all too audible offstage hearse who pro-

vides a final conflagration. These two are there to suggest that some sort of other life might be possible for May and Eddie.

We, of course, know that they are in fact locked together with their father (Tom Watson, in yet another rich performance) for some kind of hellish eternity. Marlboro country is never going to look quite the same again.

To the Aldwych from a Manchester season a couple of years back has come Larry Shue's comedy "The Nerd," now recast with Rowan Atkinson in the title role, giving the box office a useful immunity from critical attack.

Useful because this is a truly appalling little play, based, like "The Man Who Came to Dinner" all of 40 years ago, on the notion of the hugely unwelcome house guest who cannot be evicted because (in this case) he happens to have saved his host's life in Vietnam.

As a sketch about cocktail-party embarrassment, "The Nerd" has about 20 minutes of life in it. Stretched out across more than two hours, it is saved from total collapse only by the considerable comic talents of Atkinson and his director, Mike Ockrent.

But, as anyone who ever had to sit through Danny Kaye movies will recall, there is something deeply depressing about watching a great comedian (which is what Atkinson certainly is) patching up a shaky plot.

In the first place, it leaves the rest of the cast with almost nothing to do on stage except huddle about in uneasy little groups watching their star going through his paces from a safe distance.

Secondly, there is all too much time during the cracks in the action, which are even broader than the action itself, to start wondering why on earth Atkinson and Ockrent didn't devote their considerable comic talents to something that deserved them rather than needed them.

In the old days of pre-Broadway tours, "The Nerd" would have had

a whole new act inserted in Philadelphia.

When the curtain rises, it is already in trouble, largely because Shue is one of the most mindless writers since Strindberg, and having got his unwelcome guest into the midst of an apartment in Middle America has not the faintest idea what to do with either him or its other occupants.

Accordingly, Atkinson is left to do funny walks, funny faces, funny double takes. He is out there on his own, and it is to his considerable credit that he can still form a queue outside what has to be the worst comedy to have hit London in a very long time.

The other members of the cast look understandably appalled at how much he has to do and how little they have been given to help him.

Graduating to the open Olivier stage of the National, Peter Hall's comic-strip version of "Animal Farm" has retained its original intensity. The Richard Passieu-Adrian Mitchell score, however, is desperately weak, a whimper of sub-Corwell melodies that bring the action to a grinding halt rather than underlining or aiding it.

But Hall's framing of the tale with a little boy's taking the book down off the shelf at the outset and replacing it there at the end works well enough, and for once his bizarre devotion to masks that deny actors their most useful features makes some sort of farmland sense.

The performance of the evening is that of David Ryall as the treacherous, egregious squalor forever rewriting the history books to suit current Kremlin climates, and as a dire parable about communism the production works well enough.

True, there is none of the resonance that was achieved at the Cottesloe by the National's earlier horse opera, "Strider," but then Orwell was no Tolstoy. What we get is an animated cartoon of considerable satirical power, and a rare glimpse of the national company as a genuine team of players.

ARTS / LEISURE

London Is Bursting With Clothing Ideas

By Bernadine Morris  
New York Times Service

LONDON — British fashion is on a roll. Modest increases in exports — about 10 percent from last year — and in the number of retailers attending the 30 major shows and hundreds of smaller presentations during the spring and summer fashion week here are tangible signs of the rehabilitation of London as a source of international style.

Not since the 1960s, when designers here invented the miniskirt, symbol of the decade's anti-establishment spirit, has there been such

FASHION

an outpouring of energy and ideas. In a matter of months, new names such as Body Map, Katherine Hammett and Betty Jackson have won recognition in cities as distant as Tokyo and New York.

A few designers are appreciated as being of world-class caliber. At the top of the list is Jean Muir, who emerged from the mainstream of the 1960s with a serene, distinctive style that is as recognizable in its modesty as Zandra Rhodes' more flamboyant effects. Rhodes' particular brand of eccentricity has achieved the status of a British classic. Sheridan Barnett blends British understatement and the dash of American sportswear in his unobtrusive designs.

London's strength is based on the talented youngsters who

emerge from design schools such as the Royal College of Art, open their own businesses and express their own points of view. This ranges from artsy-crafty to coolly conservative.

The neophyte designers focused on the shirt as the key to warm-weather dressing. It was blown up to jacket or even coat size and worn with shortalls flying, hips belted or ends neatly tucked into skirt or trousers.

The new designers emphasized shapes that were loose and unconstructed, falling around the body to be anchored by knots, ties and belts. Midriffs were bared self-consciously, and miniskirts were rare, as most hemlines approached the ankles.

Among the established designers, Barnett, who believes clothes should "look anonymous on the street," introduced a single offbeat note in his collection of spare, uncluttered clothes. This was the bloomer, similar to the style Amelia Bloomer advocated for suffragettes in the 19th century. He followed with sweaters in orange, blue and red stripes, and a red suede suit. Nevertheless, many viewers found her black crepe or jersey dresses and her navy or gray cashmere bathrobe coats for men and women most comforting.

There were satisfying segments in most of the showings. Standouts included Wendy Dagworthy's oversized shirts for men and women in large, pale flower patterns. Also noteworthy were the dressy styles in racing colors, including bare-midriff skirts and jodhpurs by Ambella Pollen. Willie Carson, the jockey, appeared on the stage and was carried off by two models.

Benny Ong's canvas coats were printed with squares, arcs and triangles, and Roland Klein's interplay of dots and plaids gave a fresh look to traditional spring navy.

Jasper Conran ended his show with a blaze of sequins. Like many other designers, Conran showed men's clothes along with his styles for women. There was usually not much difference between the two.

The Body Map presentation was bizarre. Men, women, including



Dresses by Zandra Rhodes (left), Jean Muir.

With occasional drapery at the hips, her dresses beautifully expressed her sense of fantasy for evening.

Muir injected strong notes of color in her generally somber collection, opening her show with casual jackets, skirts and pants in shades of camel hair and red. She followed with sweaters in orange, blue and red stripes, and a red suede suit. Nevertheless, many viewers found her black crepe or jersey dresses and her navy or gray cashmere bathrobe coats for men and women most comforting.

There were satisfying segments in most of the showings. Standouts included Wendy Dagworthy's oversized shirts for men and women in large, pale flower patterns.

Also noteworthy were the dressy styles in racing colors, including bare-midriff skirts and jodhpurs by Ambella Pollen. Willie Carson, the jockey, appeared on the stage and was carried off by two models.

Benny Ong's canvas coats were printed with squares, arcs and triangles, and Roland Klein's interplay of dots and plaids gave a fresh look to traditional spring navy.

Jasper Conran ended his show with a blaze of sequins. Like many other designers, Conran showed men's clothes along with his styles for women. There was usually not much difference between the two.

The Body Map presentation was bizarre. Men, women, including

older women, and children all wore the same clothes and either flesh-colored rubber caps that hid their hair or frigid wigs.

Men models carried sweaters, as if they were security blankets, or Superman dolls. Decals were pasted on cheeks, arms, legs and buttocks. Shoes included high cork wedges. Fashions included baby doll pajamas revived as dresses, sweaters with a lot of extra armholes and tight, skintight skirts.

Most of the audience paid far more attention to the presentation, the unisex-for-the-whole-family idea, than to the clothes. Apologists called it eccentric. Others called it sick.

Katherine Hammett didn't do so well either. The resident rock star, said to be Holly Johnson, the lead singer from a group known as Frankie Goes to Hollywood. He kept his face hidden with a yellow scarf.

While drummers pounded out an African beat, the models, who also included men and children, never stopped dancing up and down the runway. Their clothes represented some sort of comic-strip parody of 1950s fashions, with the skirts gathered tightly at back, ending in fish-tail effects and wide knitted circles clinging to the body from midriff to hipline.

Brashness is what attracted attention to the London scene. Decadence may burst the bubble.

High School Life With Nolte

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Teachers," directed by Arthur Hiller and written by W. R. McKinney, depicts life in a large, chaotic public high school. The film stars Nick Nolte as a relaxed, "kid-

and the city's mayor, George Moscone, by a former city official, Dan White. "Harvey stood for something more than just him," someone remarks in the film, and this warm, well-made documentary makes that sentiment clear," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times.

MOVIE MARQUEE

"The Evil Men Do" is the latest Charles Bronson movie, directed by J. Lee Thompson. Holland (Bronson), a retired hit man, is convinced by a university professor (Jose Ferrer) to knock off Dr. Moloch (Joseph Maher), a notorious sadist. "Whatever else Charles Bronson can do, audiences show up simply to watch him kill. The fact that the film nominally concerns itself with human-rights violations merely makes the violence all the juicier," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times.

Richard Epstein, in his documentary "The Times of Harvey Milk," tells through newsreels and interviews the story of the 1978 murder of Milk, a San Francisco supervisor who was homosexual.

Painting in Attic Goes for \$1 Million

The Associated Press

GREENWICH, Connecticut — A couple who asked an art dealer to look at three paintings stored in their attic were very pleasantly surprised when one turned out to be a Spanish masterpiece worth \$1 million, the dealer says.

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

lo, was turned over to Richard L. Feigen of New York in August 1983 by the couple, whom he declined to identify.

Entitled "The Threshold," the painting had been missing since 1923. In September, after months of restoration work, Feigen sold it for \$1 million to the Kimball Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas.

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting, by the 17th-century artist Bartolome Estéban Murillo,

The painting,







Freebooklet  
European Guide  
to Gold  
and Krugerrands

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Economic reports	P.1
AMEX interest rates	P.12	Price rate index	P.1
NYSE prices	P.7	Gold markets	P.9
NYSE interest rates	P.7	Interest rates	P.7
Commodity prices	P.13	Market summary	P.7
Currency rates	P.9	Options	P.13
Commodities	P.13	OTC stock	P.13
Philippines	P.13	Other markets	P.14

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1984

# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks  
Report, Page 7  
Page 9

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Old-Fashioned Greed Game Teaches Skills of Capitalism

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

PARIS — Three young business school students from the Institut Européen des Affaires (IEA) here have come up with a good, old-fashioned greed game. Monopoly style, called Succeeded, Acropolis, the French aeronautics company, has already bought 100 games, and MIRA SA, the French defense contractor, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., and Asinier Otis, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., have each bought about 20 to distribute to their managers.

Old school ties matter as much in this game as making the most money. The creators, in dreaming up the rules, wanted to promote better ties among business schools, students, alumni and employers. This network, they believe, is not as developed as in the United States.

To win, you not only have to make the required amount of money, but also have to give it back to your business school, presumably to help the younger generation get ahead.

In this game, an intelligent spouse without wealth or contacts is costly.

We didn't want to devise a game where the player would just run around the world amassing as much money as he/she possibly could and that's all. We thought it would be more fun to end the game back at the B-school," says Benoit Tranzon, one of its creators. "But you can't win the game if you haven't made the money first. So in any case, the good capitalist will win." The game's other creators are Bruno Du Boisguezene and Nicolas Parriaux.

The player starts off with 2,500 work hours to pay for business school. To graduate, you have to get the right answer to questions ranging from the life span of giant tortoises to the name of the highest peak in Belgium to Yankee business lingo. For example: "It's a deal! Our lawyers will [fill in the blank] contracts and have them in the mail to you tomorrow."

ONCE you've gotten through business school, you start trading in different things around the world — there is a choice among gold and oil, and other minerals, services, consumer goods or agricultural goods. There is a price grid for each commodity in the different locations. The idea is to figure out where to go in the world to buy at the lowest price and resell at the highest price," says Mr. Tranzon.

But, every time you roll a six and a one, you are faced with an unpredictable event. In the bad category, these range from acute appendicitis, to forgetting to take your quinine (skip your turn and pay out a lot of francs), to losing your luggage (more francs lost) to a financial audit. In the good category, Diners Club gives you a free credit card [you only have to pay for a product once you've resold it] or Avis rents you a car free.

The most dramatic event, which sweeps you off the main board, picturing a colorful map of the world, onto a side track is the "coup de foudre" [love at first sight] that, in Succeeded, will inevitably lead to marriage. There is no divorce. You can refuse a spouse twice but the third time you have to settle for whomever the dice decides. A decision about a spouse is anything but romantic. Either a spouse helps you make more money or you have to shell out to get married. Spouses are rated according to beauty, intelligence, wealth and contacts. There is no room for intellectuals in this game: An intelligent spouse with neither wealth nor contacts will cost you heavily.

The creators, who started the game as a school project, have now set up business as a nonprofit organization. To cover overhead and printing costs, they got about one hundred multinationalists to contribute 5,000 francs (\$533) each and business schools (French only) to contribute 2,500 francs. The list of contributors reads like a listing on the major exchanges. They include Avis, McDonalds, 3-M, Otis Elevators, Club Med, Diners Club, Société Générale, Honda, Mitsui, Hoechst, Nixdorf, l'Oréal.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Currency Rates

Left: Interbank rates on Oct. 16, excluding West. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
Australian \$	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
Belgian franc	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33	40.33
British pound	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Canadian \$	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Deutsche mark	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lire	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Netherlands guilder	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Swiss franc	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
West German mark	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 16

Term	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	36%	48%	60%	72%	84%	96%	108%	120%	144%	180%	216%	252%	360%
1M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Asian Dollar Rates Oct. 16

Term	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	36%	48%	60%	72%	84%	96%	108%	120%	144%	180%	216%	252%	360%
1M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Key Money Rates										
United States			Britain							
	Close	Prev.				Close	Prev.			
Discount Rate	9		Bank Base Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2					
Federal Funds	10 1/2	10 1/2	Call Money	10 1/2	10 1/2					
Prime Rate	11 1/2	12 1/2	31-day Treasury Bill	10 1/16	9 1/16					
Bank Loan Rate	11	11	3-month Interbank	10 1/8	10 1/8					
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	10-30	10-30	<u>Japan</u>							
3-month Treasury Bills	9.90	9.94	Discount Rate		5	5				
3-month Treasury Bills	10.03	10.04	Call Money	6 1/16	6 1/16					
CDs 30-99 days	10.00	10.02	30-day Interbank	6 5/16	6 5/16					
CDs 60-99 days	10.10	10.16								







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Citicorp, Continental Report Decline in Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Citicorp reported Tuesday that third-quarter earnings fell 10 percent because of a "significant slowdown" in Latin American corporate business and anticipated losses of Citicorp Savings of Illinois and Florida.

In Chicago, Continental Illinois Corp. said its third-quarter profit fell to \$4 million from \$20 million a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Bankers Trust New York Corp., holding company for the sixth-largest U.S. bank, said earnings rose 26 percent in the quarter, to \$79.8 million, or \$2.46 a share, from a year earlier despite a large increase in loan-loss provision.

Bankers Trust said an increase in loan-loss provision in the third quarter to \$45 million from \$10 million a year earlier was offset by increases in fees and commissions, net interest income and lower income-tax expense.

The Pittsburgh-based Mellon Bank Corp., in reporting a slight rise in third-quarter net income to \$49.6 million, from \$42.5 million, also said that it had increased its loan-loss provision, to \$31.9 million, from \$14.1 million a year earlier.

Citicorp, the world's largest bank holding company whose principal subsidiary is Citibank, earned \$200 million or \$1.42 a share, down from \$221 million of \$1.66 a share in the same quarter last year.

Citicorp said strong performance in U.S. corporate business, correspondent banking and some sectors of U.S. consumer business were offset by a slowdown in Latin American corporate borrowing, weakness in foreign exchange and bond trading and higher interest rates.

The third-quarter and nine-month performances were negatively affected by the impact of cash basis loans, primarily in Latin America.

Citicorp also increased its loan-loss provision, to \$861 million, from \$728 million a year earlier.

Continental Illinois Corp., the parent of the troubled Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust, reported a net loss of \$1.12 billion in the nine months compared to a profit of \$83 million during the prior year period.

The company's chairman, William Ogden, had forecast on Sept. 26 that the bank holding company expected to be "in the neighborhood" of breaking even for the third quarter. (UPI, Reuters)

## Profits Grew 7.6% in Half In W. Germany

International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — West German corporate earnings jumped 7.6 percent in the first half of 1984 from the year-earlier period, despite the nationwide metalworkers' strike in May and June, the Bundesbank reported Tuesday.

Compared with the second half of 1983, first-half 1984 earnings were up 3.6 percent.

Reviewing the results, the West German central bank said the strike had dramatically affected companies' investment plans during the first six months. But it said recent polls by the IFO research institute showed that the strike has not measurably dampened industry's willingness to invest on a large scale for the remainder of the year and through 1985.

The improvement in earnings to 146.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$47.6 billion) from 136 billion DM in the first half of 1983 and 141.5 billion DM in the second half is "remarkable" in light of sales lost because of the strike, the Bundesbank said.

## Caterpillar Plans Layoffs

The Associated Press

**PEORIA, Illinois** — Caterpillar Tractor Co. said Tuesday that it will lay off 2,450 workers in Illinois and Iowa starting in December and will temporarily shut several plants beginning next month.

Brian Gareau, a spokesman at the company's Peoria headquarters, said Caterpillar will lay off 450 workers at its plant in Aurora, Illinois, in December and another 250 there in February.

He said the other layoffs will be made in January at plants in the Peoria area, and Decatur, Joliet and Davenport, Iowa. About 200 of those to be laid off are white-collar workers on weekly salaries or in management positions. The rest are factory workers on hourly pay scales.

The Davenport plant also will shut for one week next month and for one week in December, he said.

Caterpillar said the layoffs and temporary plant shutdowns were needed "to bring production into line with current and projected sales." The move comes after directors last week cut dividends on common stock by two-thirds.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Allied Corp.**, the U.S. chemical company, reported an 18-percent rise in third-quarter net to \$126 million on sales up 4 percent at \$2.6 billion. It attributed the rise to strong domestic automotive, military and electronic markets, as well as expanded oil and gas operations in Indonesia.

**American Express Co.** said third-quarter net rose 2.8 percent from a year earlier to \$185 million. Sales rose 32 percent to \$3.3 billion. For the first nine months, net fell 18 percent to \$440 million, while sales rose to \$9.4 billion, up 30 percent. Insurance services income fell 70 percent to \$14 million in the third quarter from \$46 million a year earlier.

**Dow Chemical Co.** said it plans to phase out its Midland, Michigan, brine operation on which the chemical company was founded. It also said it will build two specialty chemical plants costing \$25 million at Ludington and Magnolia, Arkansas. Environmentalists' opposition to the Michigan operation was not a factor in Dow's decision, a spokesman said.

**Hughes Aircraft Co.** faces a further three-month delay in missile deliveries to the U.S. Air Force, which stopped accepting missiles from Hughes last July because of inadequate quality. General Lawrence A. Skantze, chief of the Air Force Systems Command, said. The new delay is related to negotia-

tions over the extent of Hughes' liability for various costs associated with the stoppage of orders.

**Malayan Banking Bhd.**, Malaysia's second largest bank, said Permodalan Nasional Bhd. now holds a 50-percent stake in the bank after the registration of 54 million shares formerly belonging to Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd. The transfer of the shares, which represent 30 percent of Malayan Banking's paid up capital, was part of a program laid out by the government in the recent takeover of Bank Bumiputra by Petronas.

**Martin Marietta Corp.** said it will withdraw completely from the aluminum business to redirect its resources more profitably, notably in high-technology areas. The company said it will establish an after-tax reserve of about \$365 million to provide for losses on disposition, as well as other costs expected to be incurred in completing its disengagement from the aluminum business.

## IBM Introduces New Generation Of Typewriters

Reuters

**RYE BROOK, New York** — International Business Machines Corp. said Tuesday that it is introducing a new generation of typewriters with electronic functions, the Selectric System/2000.

The company said the three Selectric models are designed for low to medium revision work and can be used as letter-quality printers for the IBM personal computer.

One of the three, the Quietwriter 7, features a print technology that electronically paints the ink onto the paper. The other two, the Wheelwriter 5 and Wheelwriter 3, use cartridge printwheels.

IBM said as personal computer printers, the Quietwriter 7 has a speed of up to 60 characters a second and both Wheelwriters, up to 16.

## NEW METHOD AVAILABLE FOR FINANCING

Now able to supply Capital where both principal and interest are covered in a self-liquidating loan. Good credit important part of transaction.

BROKERS PROTECTED

VENTURE CAPITAL CONSULTANTS

Investment Bankers

14311 Venture Blvd., Suite 999

Bakers, CA, USA 91424

Tel.: 651355 VENCAP USA

Tel.: (213) 789-0422

## Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Dec	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Jan	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Feb	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Mar	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Apr	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
May	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Jun	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Jul	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Aug	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Sep	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00
Oct	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00

Values White Weld S.A.

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 31 8251 - Telex 28365

## Game Trains Capitalists

(Continued from Page 9)

al, Guérlain and Générale Biscuit.

"Usually we tried to get the French leader in any one industry to participate," says Mr. Tranzer. "But in some sectors the French leaders didn't want to participate because they objected to the fact that the game had an English name."

The group will break even if they sell 2,500 of the 5,000 games. But they aren't worried about failure. Some professional game investors believe the rules of the game are too complicated for it to catch on on a wide scale.

"If we don't succeed it doesn't bother us. True, a lot of people in France judge on the result and say, well, that guy failed so he isn't worth anything. But for us it's been a learning tree. We now know that if we have an idea we can implement it," says Mr. Tranzer. "And if we make money we have lots of other ideas on how to reinvest it."

## Westinghouse Sees Revival in Nuclear-Reactor Sales

(Continued from Page 9)

Trade and Industry, to design an advanced reactor. Westinghouse describes it as an "order of magnitude" improvement over existing reactors.

The company has also recently purchased nine small enterprises with highly technical specialties in reactor maintenance.

"We are making the investment, and we are pushing the technology," said James S. Moore, vice president and general manager of Westinghouse's water-reactor division. "When we look at this business, we see a growth business," he said.

Westinghouse dominated the first round of nuclear-plant construction, supplying the nuclear portion for 35 of the 86 U.S. reactors now operating and for 21 of the 33 still under construction.

The company is the leading U.S. reactor exporter, with 15 plants operating and 38 others under construction. Licensees in France and Japan have built additional plants.

Westinghouse predicts that 25 or

26 plants will be ordered in the next five years in the worldwide market. That means outside France, Japan and West Germany, where domestic companies will make their own reactors — sometimes under license from Westinghouse — and outside the Soviet Union and its satellites. Of the 25 or 26 projected orders, Westinghouse hopes to win 6 to 10.

Some experts on electric power, however, are predicting that fewer reactors will be built. At the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based research institution, Christopher Flavin, an analyst, declared in a study at the end of last year that nuclear power was "stillborn" in the Third World and that cancellations would outpace orders. Westinghouse expects no U.S. orders in the next five years.

The company's existing reactor model is complicated and expensive to build. In addition, several of its parts are prone to failure, requiring lengthy maintenance shutdowns. Designs have been criticized for safety reasons.

The advanced reactor that Wes-

tinghouse is helping to design will use the same general plan, with some improvements.

"The plants coming out today were designed in the early 1970s," Mr. Moore noted. The new advanced reactor is expected to go into service in Japan by 1993.

The new design will differ from earlier efforts in this way: In the 1960s and 1970s, many U.S. utilities started building reactors with only 20 percent of the design work done, but the new model is to be 70 to 80 percent designed before construction begins. Previously the idea was to save construction time — and, therefore, money — by starting to pour concrete without waiting for all of the reactor's design details.

While Westinghouse will do most of the design work, according to Raymond A. George, manager of the advanced reactor program, the Japanese partners play a big role. "Their contribution is disciplining us to make us follow through," he said. "They're nipping us."

The Japanese also contribute

management expertise. Westinghouse officials say that reactors in Japan have been completed in 48 months, using 2,500 workers on a single shift. At some plants in the United States, twice as many workers laboring twice as long have failed to finish the job. The length of the construction period is important to the final cost, utility officials say, because of the interest expense on tied-up capital.

But Westinghouse is not conceding anything on design. "We have not relinquished the technical lead whatsoever," said Mr. Moore. His company, he added, is selling robots for reactor maintenance to Japan.

The company has asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to review the design in advance of the first reactor order in the United States, so that a standardized product can be built, with simplified regulatory approval.

No reactors have been ordered in the United States since 1978, when Commonwealth Edison ordered two from Westinghouse — and work on them never began.

We are pleased to announce the opening of an office in Sydney, Australia

**AMP Centre**  
Suite 1902  
50 Bridge Street  
Sydney 2000  
New South Wales

and the appointments of

**Dennis F. McDonald**

as Managing Director

and

**Michael K.R. Wills**

as Executive Director.

## RUSSELL REYNOLDS ASSOCIATES, INC.

Executive Recruiting Consultants

245 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10167

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO CLEVELAND DALLAS HONG KONG  
HOUSTON LONDON LOS ANGELES MADRID MENLO PARK  
PARIS SAN FRANCISCO SINGAPORE STAMFORD SYDNEY WASHINGTON, DC

How to deliver your cargo quicker without flying any faster.

Just because a cargo plane arrives on time doesn't mean the cargo will.

Unless the best equipment is used cargoes can be delayed, or damaged by being left out in the wind and the sun.

That's why Saudia have built the largest cargo

handling facilities in the Middle East, at Jeddah, and the most advanced unloading facilities in the world at Riyadh's new International Airport.

The cargo facilities at Riyadh are unique. They enable Saudia's 747 freighters to dock straight into the warehouse building so that cargoes can be unloaded

quickly and without being left out in the open.

And once a cargo arrives at one of our international airports we can dispatch it throughout Saudi Arabia quicker and more efficiently than any other airline.

Saudia planes don't move any faster, but your cargo does.

**saudia**  
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES - A MEMBER OF IATA  
Welcome to our world.

















## SPORTS

## Hateley: The Son Is on the Rise

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Follow your father's footsteps onto the stage if you must, young man. But if you perform in it, you will be a genuine, then for your own sake, better. For 21 years and counting, Mark Hateley has been regarded as a chip off the old block. The dark and menacing like his father, chasing goals and fortune like his father, journeying wherever the highest bidder beckoned, as father used to do.

Now in one swallow—a summer and the start of an autumn—the son is rapidly eclipsing all that Tony Hateley set before him. Young Hateley has played and scored for his country, which pop never did. The son's fame has reached shores of soccer fanaticism from Rio to Milan, whereas the father, a nomad in the English League, never left these shores.

There appears to be no braking the offspring's upward spiral, no end to his all but overnight stardom. On Wednesday, Hateley will lead England's forward line in a World Cup match at Wembley. But it is in Italy, where he is god of the month, that his sudden prowess is so astonishing. Think of Rossi, think of Platini, of Zico, of Socrates, of Maradona, of Brady—a league of nations—and realize that none has started the season with the acclaim of Hateley.

AC Milan's 2,000 million lire (\$12 million) new boy has scored four times in five games. He terrorizes defenders with his hunger, daring and blindness to physical resistance, particularly when the ball is crossed through the air. He is a throwback to the archetypal British center forward, to whom it mattered not who or what finished in the net as long as the ball went in.

Recently of second-division Portsmouth and transformed after becoming a replacement and scoring for England in Brazil, "Attie" or "the British bomb"—as they charmingly dub the raw Englishman—has Italy on the run. Hateley's lapping up the Latin fever. "You've gotta believe in yourself to go to a place like this," he says. "If

your mind's not right, you can fall by the wayside."

Cautiously, Hateley's burst of fire would not of itself have earned him place Wednesday against Finland, not even on an England team embarrassedly short on power. Hateley plays because injury rules out Paul Mariner and Trevor Francis. He plays with an old warhorse, Peter Withe, waiting on the bench. He plays to convince a substantial number of doubters among his country's managerial hierarchy.

England against so-called lesser opposition will put a time limit on Hateley that is not guaranteed to

## ROB HUGHES

last the full 90 minutes. It may seem to you that Finland is a thin line of players who are hardly household names in Helsinki. But Finland, remember, recorded its second victory in 23 matches by beating Northern Ireland, 1-0, in this same cup qualifying group a month ago.

England's fear is that Captain Bryan Robson may not last. His fitness hangs by a strained hamstring. He dare not train, only play, between now and Christmas. Because Manchester United also needs him, because league champions, European fixtures and national calls demand two matches a week of him, he has no time to recover from his dynamic but stressful penalty-box to penalty-box game.

England looks enviously around Europe, where last weekend no first-division matches were played. Greece, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, West Germany, Yugoslavia—all were helping their World Cup teams.

In West Germany, clubs released players for new broadcaster Franz Beckenbauer's lengthy seasons, which are intended to force a better side than the one that came, 3-1, to a weakened Argentina recently in Dusseldorf.

Still they have ways of making Beckenbauer suffer. Bickering continues to plague German camps. Beckenbauer drops Uli Stielicke, whose disagreements with the cap-

tain, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, have almost led to blows. He ignores Bernd Schuster, the eternal defiant scuffle who waits that his soccer federation's president has handed over all power to the Bundesliga. He has lost Elich Ribbeck, the coach who supposedly covered for Beckenbauer's lack of qualification to run the side.

And he damned near lost Hans-Peter Briegel, whose resurgent athleticism has taken Verona to the top in Italy. It was Briegel's turn to be cast aside and to react by professing his disinterest in "Beckenbauer and his side" against Argentina. Beckenbauer, especially after telling Playboy magazine that most West German professionals are paid too much, had to beg to get him to return to the fold.

In normal times the Swedes, having already lost at home to Portugal, would travel as underdogs. This time perhaps not.

The Portuguese, meanwhile, beat Czechoslovakia, 2-1, last Sunday, making light of the absence of Fernando Casola (thigh surgery). Portugal, 19-17, 2-0, 100-48, four goals in 33 minutes, and the United States, whipping Netherlands Antilles by the same score in St. Louis, made stunning starts, but there will be few such easy pickings Wednesday.

Rebuilding after the Cruyff era, the Netherlands has an intriguing duel with Hungary (rebuilding after lost decades following the Purges era). Switzerland, which can raise the play against greater opposition, meets Denmark in Bern, and suddenly Denmark feels the pressure of being a force expected to win as well as to entertain.

Scandinavians are everywhere; Denmark alone plucks its team from seven foreign leagues. Also on Wednesday, Iceland and Norway oppose Scotland and Ireland. Scotland, having topped with Yugoslavia, must guard against its old enemy, complacency, in Glasgow. And the Irish, so inspired by another Italian exile, Liam Brady, in beating the Soviet Union last month, should heed the message from Oslo, where Norway a week ago drew, 1-1, with the Russians and



Mark Hateley  
... Tall, dark and menacing.

should have won. Belgium will dispose of Albania, Poland expects to beat Greece and Spain thinks it can outlast Wales in Sevilla.

Come Saturday in Leipzig, East Germany and Yugoslavia try to summon up goals from impoverished attacks. With European club tournaments the following week, the stadiums must love it all—even if players' limbs and sinew can hardly stand it.

## VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

## Baseball's Dubious Parity

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Baseball has joined the National Football League in a period of dubious parity. Baseball's traditional upstairs-downstairs class system has been smashed to smithereens, and whether the new state of affairs is hot fire for all staff or a confusing bore is absolutely a matter of taste.

With the draft, profit-sharing and a restrictive free-agent policy, football deliberately jumped into the questionable embrace of enforced mediocrity, but baseball has done so by accident—though the natural workings of an almost completely free marketplace.

Seldom have such thoroughly ordinary teams as the 1983 Philadelphia Phillies and the '84 San Diego Padres made their way into the World Series. Both teams' names were far past their primes. Barely resembling the players of the same names in recent past were Pedro, Steve Garvey, Graig Nettles and Rich Gossage and Phillies Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Steve Carlton.

Baseball has reached a point where even divisional mismatches are almost impossible to build. One team's dominating a whole league or winning back-to-back World Series now falls into the long-shot class. The feeling here is that Detroit's chances of repeating in the American League East—let alone as world champion—are considerably less than 50-50.

Baseball is now living in a time of lowered expectations. "Our big challenge will be 1985," said Manager Sparky Anderson less than a half-hour after his Tigers won the 1984 Series. "If this team doesn't improve next year, then it's my fault. I'm a bad manager."

Talk about a nice man setting himself up for a fall. If the last several years in baseball show anything, it's how difficult it is to build and maintain a better-than-good team. All the economic dynamics of the free-agent era contribute to a wide distribution of talent.

As soon as a team gets truly good, its payroll becomes prohibitive, the best it can hope for is simply to keep itself intact. The ability to buy more free agents becomes nil and the team falls easy prey to injury and stagnation.

Sometimes the most obvious point of view also is the correct one. It seems clear that, from the start of divisional play in 1969 until about 1980, baseball was a sport of divisional dynasties. From 1969 through '81, Baltimore won six division titles, Oakland and New York five and Kansas City four—four teams taking 20 of 26 flags. The National League was the same: From 1969 through '79, Pittsburgh and the Reds won six

others can hope to reach a World Series, even if they can't win it. The Tigers are probably as close to a great team as we'll see for a while. And they aren't that close. If they could get a better first baseman, third baseman, left fielder and fourth starter, they'd be comparable to any team ever. That is, if reliever Willie Hernandez isn't lost through free agency, if shortstop Alan Trammell comes out of his post-season surgery well, if Milt Wilcox doesn't get old, if Aurelio Lopez doesn't get fat again, if designated hitter Darrell Evans doesn't lose his reflexes....

But Detroit can't afford to make the jump from good to great. Nobody can. Only one team—George Steinbrenner's Yankees—tried to go the whole nine yards and buy up talent at every position. And look what it got them: internal chaos, an insane self-perpetuating salary structure, a roster bottleneck that prevented young players from developing.

The corollary to the Can't Spend Too Much theory is that almost all second-division teams realize they must join the multimillion-dollar bidding to some degree.

Baseball's worry, and it may be a legitimate one, is that great players like Reggie Jackson, Rose, Gossage and others will change uniforms so often the sport will seem to lack order. The names may stay the same, but if we can barely remember what city has hired which Hessian, will we care who wins?

On the other hand, were the old days really so great? How much fun was it to watch the Yankees and Royals meet in the playoffs four times in five years? Or see the Reds against the Pirates three times, the Orioles against Oakland three? The Phillies' and Padres' continuing the World Series may get on our nerves, but think how close baseball's current system came to producing a truly classic Classic.

Makes a fan mad just to think of it. Yes, curse those miserable Cubs.

## Umps Given Increases by Ueberroth

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Commissioner Peter Ueberroth, arbitrator in the strike that kept major-league umpires from officiating most of baseball's league playoff series, has awarded them a package worth almost \$1.4 million for the next three years.

In a decision announced late Monday, Ueberroth agreed with the contention of the umpires' union that a pool should be established from which all umpires will be paid with the proceeds of playoff and World Series games, not just those who work those games.

The umpires struck on the eve of the playoffs and amateurs worked all three games of the American League series and the first four games of the national league playoffs before the umpires' union and the league presidents agreed to accept Ueberroth's arbitration.

Under the terms of Ueberroth's decision, the umpires will receive \$405,000 for working the 1984 All-Star Game, playoffs and World Series.

In 1985, the payoff increases to \$465,000, and in 1986 it goes to \$525,000.

The umpires had asked for respective packages of \$465,000, \$525,000 and \$585,000.

The special-events portion of the contract, which expired several months ago, paid the umpires \$225,000—broken down to \$2,500 each for six men working the All-Star Game, \$10,000 each for 12 umpires assigned to the two league championship series, and \$15,000 each for six calling the World Series.

That payoff will remain the same for umpires working those events.

The remaining revenue provided by Ueberroth's settlement—\$180,000 in 1984, \$240,000 in 1985 and \$300,000 in 1986—will be distributed among the other umpires in the union.

## SCOREBOARD

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA
Philadelphia	1	1	1	3	8	9
Washington	1	1	1	3	9	8
New York Islanders	1	1	1	3	9	8
NY Rangers	1	1	1	3	9	8
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	3	9	8
Atlanta	1	1	1	3	9	8
Hartford	1	1	1	3	9	8
Quebec	1	1	1	3	9	8

## CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

## NORTH

## SOUTH

## WEST

## MIDWEST

## SOUTHWEST

## SOUTHEAST

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## Football

## Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA
Alabama	1	1	1	3	8	9
Georgia	1	1	1	3	8	9
Florida	1	1	1	3	8	9
South Carolina	1	1	1	3	8	9
North Carolina	1	1	1	3	8	9
Virginia	1	1	1	3	8	9
Georgia Tech	1	1	1	3	8	9
Florida State	1	1	1	3	8	9
Wake Forest	1	1	1	3	8	9
Duke	1	1	1	3	8	9

## CONFERENCE

## NORTH

## SOUTH

## WEST

## MIDWEST

## SOUTHWEST

## SOUTHEAST

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## Baseball

## World Series Composite

Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA
Philadelphia	1	1	1	3	8	9
Washington	1	1	1	3	8	9
New York Islanders	1	1	1	3	8	9
NY Rangers	1	1	1	3	8	9
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	3	8	9
Atlanta	1	1	1	3	8	9
Hartford	1	1	1	3	8	9
Quebec	1	1	1	3	8	9

## CONFERENCE

## NORTH

## SOUTH

## WEST

## MIDWEST

## SOUTHWEST

## SOUTHEAST

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## Baseball

## World Series Composite

Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA
Philadelphia	1	1	1	3	8	9
Washington	1	1	1	3	8	9
New York Islanders	1	1	1	3	8	9
NY Rangers	1	1	1	3	8	9
Pittsburgh	1	1	1	3	8	9
Atlanta	1	1	1	3	8	9
Hartford	1	1	1	3	8	9
Quebec	1	1	1	3	8	9

## CONFERENCE

## NORTH

## SOUTH

## WEST

## MIDWEST

## SOUTHWEST

## SOUTHEAST

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN



## *The Age of Ignorance*

The semester advanced smoothly. I had learned that an erg was a unit of energy and that a dyne was also a unit of energy. I could not understand why physics needed both the erg and the dyne, but feared to ask because I knew in-

I tell this story to expose the foolishness of the age issue used against Reagan. It isn't being 73 that keeps you from knowing what you're talking about. I could do it at 17.

*New York Times Service*

## Cities of the Future: A Dozen Prognoses

BEIJING — Best thing: Its long history, preserved as a symbol of the old dynasties. "But it's also a new capital of new China."



**Worst thing:** The mass unemployment, which runs as high as 35 percent in some neighbor-

between our culture and the development of our modern economy. It's very marked in daily life." Worst thing: Inadequate housing, the disappearance of families, commuting to work. Future problem: Real estate and housing, especially for the young.

## PEOPLE

### *Bardot Meets Mitterrand*

When Elizabeth Crahan, 71, a Los Angeles librarian, and her husband, Dr. Marcus Crahan, both gourmet cooks, began collecting cookbooks 40 years ago, they had no idea of starting an investment venture that would pay off in the sum of \$604,378. That's what 800

Two Czechoslovak mountain climbers, accompanied by a Sherpa guide, became the first of their nationality to conquer Mount Everest, Nepal's Ministry of Tourism said Tuesday. The ministry said Jozef Psotka, 50, a teacher, and Zoltan Demjan, 29, a geologist, both from Bratislava, made the climb last Wednesday through the south pillar. For the Sherpa Ang Rita, 36, it was his second ascent of Everest. In the spring of 1983, he accompanied two American climbers.

attacks in the past 10 years, but neither doctors at home nor at the Mayo Clinic have been able to help him. Smith, who has given up hope that his hiccups will ever go away, said a doctor "told me I will be hiccupping the rest of my life, unless I believe in miracles." Smith has a long way to go to beat the world record. The Guinness Book of World Records says that is held by a 90-year-old Iowan who started hiccupping in 1922 when he strained himself while slaughtering a hog.

MOVING	ANNOUNCEMENTS	INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
--------	---------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

INTERDEAN		INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED						SWITZERLAND		SWITZERLAND							
<p><b>WHO ELSE FOR YOUR NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE</b></p> <p><b>FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL</b></p> <p>AMSTERDAM: (071) 89.92.24            ATHENS: (01) 261.12.12            BRUSSELS: (02) 737.71.71            BOMBAY: (0212) 165602            BREMEN: (0531) 107591            BRUXELLES: (02) 737.71.71            CHAMBER: (093) 8621.44            CHANGHAI: (06) 1907.801            CHENNAI: (044) 245.30.30            COLOMBO: (01) 1961.41.41            DUBLIN: (01) 454.30.30            GUANGZHOU: (021) 7027.2014            HAMBURG: (0361) 415036            HONGKONG: (02) 7701.622            KUALA LUMPUR: (03) 0249.000            LAHORE: (052) 269.242            LONDON: (01) 262.9570            MUMBAI: (02) 1364.30.00</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>GREAT BRITAIN</b></p> <p>LONDON. For quality furnished apartments, London to rent for 6 months to several years. Call Aycom 85, 86, 87, land on London 722 701 11, Tel 279201.</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>HOLLAND</b></p> <p><b>Renthouse International</b>            020-448751 (4 lines)            Amsterdam, Bollenkade 43.</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>Habitat</b>            9 rue Royale, 75008 Paris            next to Place de la Concorde</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>Embassy Service</b>            8 Ave. de Massena            75008 Paris            Tel 23194 F</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th</b>            Studio, 2 or 3-room apartment            1 month or more            No agency fee Tel 301 21 24            Le CLAIRAGE Tel 359 67 97.</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>BUTTE CHAUMONT AREA</b> Living + 2 bedrooms, sunny top floor, nice view, parking, 6000 CHF, includes all. Prices from \$945,900 up to and including 1,200,000 CHF. Call for the best interest rates. Up to 10% discount for foreigners. No permit to foreigner is required. For further information call: <b>EMERALD HOME LTD.</b>            V. G. Caltot S.A.            CH-1202, Luxembourg            Tel: Switzerland 91-526912            France: 73512 HOME CH.</p>		<p><b>FOR SALE</b></p> <p><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p> <p><b>SUNNY SWITZERLAND LAKE LUIGANO</b>            Lakeside apartments on a beautiful park with swimming pool, own landing bridge. First quality equipment like fireplaces, large terraces, swimming pools. Prices from \$945,900 up to and including 1,200,000 CHF. Call for the best interest rates. Up to 10% discount for foreigners. No permit to foreigner is required. For further information call: <b>EMERALD HOME LTD.</b>            V. G. Caltot S.A.            CH-1202, Luxembourg            Tel: Switzerland 91-526912            France: 73512 HOME CH.</p>		<p><b>FOR SALE</b></p> <p><b>SWITZERLAND</b></p> <p><b>LIMITED OPPORTUNITY</b>            Montreux / Lake Geneva            New luxury residential project, superbly located, overlooking the lake. Construction starting now. Very restricted number of apartments for purchase by foreigners available. Contact us immediately for details. <b>GLORIE PLAN S.A.</b>            CH-1000 Lausanne, Switzerland            Tel: (021) 25 35 12. Tel 25 185 HCH            Fax: (021) 25 35 12. Tel 25 185 HCH            president Swiss Mountain resorts.            Visit properties - no obligation</p>	
<p><b>PERSONALS</b></p> <p><b>ANDY - I GOT THE JOB!!!</b>            - France</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>GREAT BRITAIN</b></p> <p>LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists. Tel: London 01 262 9570. Fax: London 01 262 9570. Fax: London 01 262 9570. Fax: London 01 262 9570.</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>HOLLAND</b></p> <p><b>HAMEAU BOULEAU</b>            duplex, 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 38 m<sup>2</sup>, 1000000,-, 264-00 BOWEN G, atm, Mrs. Weller</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>Furnished Rentals</b>            Luxurious Flats            Short term / Long term            BEST AREAS</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>FOCH LUXURIOUS</b>            pied-a-terre, F5300, 563 68 38</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>IDEAL FOR SHORT TERM STAY</b> Paris, studio 2 &amp; 2 rooms, decorated, Sordani 80 rue Royale, Paris 7th. Tel: (1) 465 82 72</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>PLACE DES VOSGES 9<sup>th</sup> s.d.m.</b>, 2 rooms, large living, bright, newly ref., equipped kitchen, healthy incl.</p>		<p><b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b></p> <p><b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b></p> <p><b>SEBOLD S.A. Tour Geneva &amp; CH-1000</b> Lausanne, Tel. 021/25 35 12, Tel. 021/25 35 12, Tel. 021/25 35 12.</p>			

## International Business Message Center

**ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN:** Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back, and your message will appear within 48 hours. The rate is U.S. \$9.10 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

[illegible]

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ